[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
22nd April	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
17th „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th „	EGYPT	7912	......	....
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
15th „	PENINSULAR	5291	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	......	......
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th April, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,307	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	29th April 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May „

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,786	26th „ „
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th „ „
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th „ „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	1st May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th April at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,100 tons, on MONDAY, 24th April, at 10 a. m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,100 tons, on or about 2nd May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 28th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 19th April, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd April.	
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th „	
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3669	16th May.	
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th June.	

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co, Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
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VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress 24-0	27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts 30-0	33	0

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.
(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.
HAY STACK FIRE.
DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.
(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.
GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.
(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD. November. 14th. 1904.
DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.
(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C, ROBINSON
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.
GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.
(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER,

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER ... Rs. 37 8
REFILLS for above ... „ 5 0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EASTER 1905.
MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE Just unpacked a LARGE CONSIGNMENT of EASTER SPECIALITIES.

EMPTY EASTER EGGS made of wood, PICTORIAL CARDBOARD, or SATIN which can be filled with SWEETS.

BASKETS, NESTS, GO-CARTS, MOTOR CARS etc., etc. containing CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

A large selection of EASTER EGGS, in Chocolate and fondant, beautifully decorated and filled with SWEETS at Rs. 2 per lb.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

FROM APOLLO BUNDER

SATURDAY, 22ND APRIL, at 9 P. M.,
BAND REFRESHMENTS.

Tickets Rs. 2 at Messrs SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.
AND
Messrs. MONGINI BROS., Church Gate Street.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THE WORLD RENOWNED

BANDMANN-DALLAS OPERA COMPANY

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
of the Gaiety and Daly's Theatres, London, and under the immediate direction of
MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,
FOR A SEASON OF NINETEEN NIGHTS
(a different Opera each Night).
ALL THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES,
FORTY LONDON ARTISTES,
and the celebrated Gaity Troupe of
LADY DANCERS.

Subscribers for Season Tickets will be allowed a reduction of 15 per cent and will have first choice of seats before the plans are open to the public.

Subscribers names can now be registered at SOUNDY & Co's.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on the 21st instant "GOOD FRIDAY."

NOTICE.

WE have from THIS DAY ADMITTED Messrs. SORABJEE HORMUSJEE BATLIVALA and RATANJEE HORMUSJEE BATLIVALA as PARTNERS in our Firm.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1905.

THE S. S. "INKONKA," 3,430 Tons Gross Register, will SAIL from this Port to ANTWERP, about 3rd May. Excellent accommodation for 12 Passengers. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Fare Rupees 375 only. Apply

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FIRE IN WAREHOUSE A, VICTORIA DOCK.

NOTICE.

OWNERS, CONSIGNEES, Underwriters and parties interested in the UNCLEARED and other GOODS from various Steamers which were wholly or in part destroyed or damaged by the Fire in Port Trust Warehouse A. on 20th January, 1905, are AGAIN invited to forthwith present their Documents, at No. 4 Warehouse, Prince's Dock for CLEARANCE of such GOODS and (or) for the grant of certificates.

2. If such goods are not entered and cleared before 20th May, 1905, they are liable to be dealt with under Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 19th April 1905.

AGA KHAN (OPEN) HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIS TOURNAMENT takes place in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 6th May and following days:—

ENTRIES CLOSE, 30th April.
DRAWINGS at the Bombay Gymkhana, at 6-30 P. M., on 1st May.

Entrance Fee	Rs. 10
Day Tickets	" 1
Season Tickets	" 5

E. R. FISCHER,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT-CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam-ships are prepared to contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods from Manchester Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following Terms:—

1. The Ship-Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than 4 and not more than 7 Steamers every month for the purposes of the Members of the Association from the first day of January, 1906, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than 3 and not more than 7 days between the sailing of each Steamer; such steamers must be classed 100A 1 in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 12 0 Tons; Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of Piece-goods belonging to the Members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above ports 2 days before time of sailing each Steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The Members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the Steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages. Copies of Contract containing terms similar to these and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association can be had from the Office of the Association. The Agents in Bombay of the Steamship Owners will be made parties to the Contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms. The rates to be tendered must be 1 for Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and 2 for Freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Princes Dock. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the Carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Undersigned must reach them on or before 15th June, 1905. No undertaking is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines. For the Members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association.

ગીરધરદાસ જેઠાભાઈ,
i. e., GIRDHARDAS JAITHABHAI,
રાવજી નારણજી,
i. e., RAWJI NARANJI.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Shett Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall, Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. sharp, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at third floor, Navsari Buildings, room No.8, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated ware vegetable dishes and tea-set, &c., drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, drawing room cabinets, 1 very sweet-toned ebonized small bungalow square piano by S. Rose & Co. in excellent order Persian carpets and rugs, nearly new, bentwood arm chair, electric call bell, English mahogany half hanging and cloth press with mirror, dressing and wash-hand tables, telescopic Hall lamps, pictures, majolica jardinieres and flower pots, rocking chair, table and hanging lamps, English ice-box with refrigerator, hat stand, iron bed, new China matting, window chicks, biba ghary, copper utensils, marble clock, large size figures, &c., &c.

The property of J. W. Hiller, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1905.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER look up for JOST'S advertisement on another page.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

S. S. "INKONKA," WANTED STEWARDESS for above Steamer. Apply, 10-30 A. M., at Office of JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Apollo Street.

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price:—Re 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day Apply to Box "No. 1234 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A. and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 23 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co. Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Officia Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

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N.B.—Size of Waist required.

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PLAGUE SOLUTION. 8 As.

"Has given the best results of any remedy, &c.
—Dr. C. F. Schaffter, Civil Hospital, Jalna

GERMICIDE. 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.

Free samples to medical men and the trade on enclosing two annas stamps for postage.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from—

SUPDT. T. C. Laboratory, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS, BOMBAY."

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay,

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION;

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

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SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

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PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

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MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

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WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

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Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)

Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)

Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers,

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SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Hawai.
Hongkong.
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London.
Lyons.
Nagasaki.
New York.
Newchang.

Peking.
Port Arthur.
Shanghai.
San Francisco.
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The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
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Madras,
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Aden.

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,

Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi.
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT or INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth or Gravesend or at the Docks, to take instructions of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free, State age. HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

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121, MEADOW'S STREET.
REUTERS OLD BUILDINGS.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch, Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY

WANTED a HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for temporary Plague Work. Pay about Rupees Forty per mensem with Free Quarters and travelling Allowance as per Civil Service Regulations.

The selected person will be eligible for a permanent appointment, for which another temporary Hospital Assistant is also a candidate.

Apply at once with full particulars and copies of certificates to

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
B. G. J. P. Railway,
Bhavnagar Para.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto,
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

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HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

EDOS,
THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER
FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE Edos Purging Powder has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 Ans.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA AND KIRKEE.

ANTI-CONSTIPATION
PILLS.
A GENTLE AND
PROMPT LAXATIVE.

They are simple, safe, reliable, and will relieve those diseases resulting from a disordered liver, such as bilious sick headache, heartburn, &c.

DOSE :—One Pill 3 times a day after food or two Pills at bed time.

8 annas per bottle of 25.

PREPARED BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2338 tons, Captain J R Clarke, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Riverdale, 2752 tons, Captain G G Hay, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Burrsfield, 2614 tons, Captain J H Mackenzie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 8th April with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3435 tons, Captain F D C Dewing, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Avristan, 1821 tons, Captain L A Beaford, sailed yesterday for Avonmouth and Newport, with a general cargo and Mrs Neaven as a passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pundit, 3832 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr Ross as cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, 3429 tons, Captain A Chevalier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, 27th March, with a general cargo and passengers. She sails to-day for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1787 tons Captain C Burmeister, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mrs Shirin Dinshaw, Mr Pestonshaw Eduljee Vajifdar, Mr V Dinshaw and wife and 100 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1944 tons, Captain F D Calchrister, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Major Rigby, Mr James Brown, Mr Foeppin, Rev D L Miller, Rev W B Stover, Mr and Mrs Stevenson and 75 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Pundit s	Crebbin	Calcutta Mar 22
19	Burrsfield s	Mackenzie	Calcutta April 8
	Nera s	Chevalier	Sydney Mar 27

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Okara s	Fenwick	Calcutta
	Zinnia s	Clarke	Calcutta
	Nuddea s	Calchrister	Zanzibar &c
	Okhla s	Dewing	Calcutta &c
	Avristan s	Beaford	Avonmouth &c

The following vessels obtained their port clear :—
Steamer Silesia Stabile for Trieste &c
" Sultan Burmeister for Zanzibar &c
" Nera Chevalier for Marseilles
" Riverdale Hay for Kobe

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Scindia for Liverpool &c
" Dalmatea for Liverpool &c
" Imperatrix for Trieste &c
" Pundit for Calcutta &c
" Nerbudda for Zanzibar &c
" Africa for Persian Gulf

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 17th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart left Suez on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon from Trieste left Karachi for Bombay on the evening of the 18th instant and is due here on the 21st instant at daybreak.

The same Co's steamer Trieste left Kobe for Bombay on the morning of the 19th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the morning of the 19th instant, and may be expected here on the 22nd instant in the afternoon.

THERE is bad news of conditions in the New Hebrides, where several French trading ships have been fired upon from the shore by natives, in one or two instances with fatal results. The serious feature of the position is that there are evidence of widespread organisation against all white men. The fire directed against the ships is now from ambuscades, evidently manned by strong bodies of men, while the villages are deeply trenched for cover, and covered pits with poisoned stakes are common as defences against punitive expeditions.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 18.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 7-8	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3-8	= — 1-4
2 months hence	26 1-4	= — 1-4
Spot in New York	57 1-8	= — 5-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15	= + 1-2
Berlin	20·48 3-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 1-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= — 1-8
3 " " "	2 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-8 per cent	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	= unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 3-8 = — 5-8 sellers tone flat

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 1-2 buyers tone firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 7-8 sellers tone strong.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-2 = — 1-8

In **Liverpool.—Cotton Market** closed steady East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 4·17—1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales. Imports 39,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

April-May 4·04 +1	May-June 4·05 +1	June-July 4·07 +1
July-Aug. 4·09 +1	Aug.-Sept. 4·10 +1	Sep.-Oct. 4·12 +2
Oct.-Nov. 4·13 +2	Nov.-Dec 4·14 +2	Dec.-Jan. 4·15 +2

Receipts at U S Ports	35,000 bales
Do. last year	12,200 "
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
Do. do Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·85 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·38+6*

* Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.
Do. do. December 7·58+8*
* Advanced owing to support by New Orleans bull party.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 5-16 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·27+5
Do. do. October	7·39+5
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 18th April, 1905 :—

Cotton	18,629 bales.
Wheat	48,954 cwts.
Linseed	36,761 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,746 "
Gingellyseed	1,571 "
Poppyseed	1,201 "
Groundnuts	3,850 "
Castorseed	2,405 "
Rice	3,127 "
Myrabollams	439 "
Cottonseed	10,317 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	1,276 "
Joowar	19,904 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, APRIL 19.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D A	1s. 4 5-32d, to 1 4 1-8d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-32d,
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	134 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	188
Japan 30 do do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99-3
1st Settlement	99·2
1st do.	99-1

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	14th do	5	do
Bank of Madras do	15th do	6	do

SEEDS.

	Rs a p
LINSEED—Tone firm.	
Ready Business done	6 11 0
Forward May Suttab	6 15 0
RAPESEED—Tone firm.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6 10 0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	7 4 6
Forward May	7 4 0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	27 8 0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone no business.	
Yellow Hingenghat nominal	49 0 0
WHEAT.—Tone, firmer.	
White Delhi ready	4 9 6
Do. Do May	4 10 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Easier.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	

Apl.-May 4·03 —1	May-June 4·04 —1	June-July 4·06 —1
July-Aug. 4·07 —1	Aug.-Sept. 4·09 —1	Sept.-Oct. 4·10 —1
Oct.-Nov 4·11 —1	Nov-Dec. 4·12 —1	Dec-Jan. 4·13 —1

COTTON.—The local market is steadier and prices are quoted Re. 1 per candy higher. At Colaba there was a better demand to-day, for ready cotton both from exporters and mills, particularly the former, and a fair business has been put through. In forward there is little doing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited ;—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	163	151	...	Unchanged.
Bengals, M. G Ry terms	167	157	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	166	156	...	
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	178	172	...	
Khandeish do.	...	166	160	
Jalgaon do.	...	168	162	
Khundwa do.	...	...	...	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	178	172	...	
Karanja do. do. do.	178	172	...	
Akola do. do. do.	178	172	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	187	181	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	183	177	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	190	184	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	201	198	195	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	195	
Westerns ...	...	...	185	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 7/8
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1/8
Bar Silver	26 3/8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—April 13, at Evelyn Hall, Private Nursing Home, Mussoorie, the wife of F H Harvey, 28th Punjabis, of a son.

EDWARD—April 14, at Teak Villa, Hazaribagh, to Mr and Mrs G Edward, of a son.

WHITE—April 12, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieutenant H P M White, S & T Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

WILSON—March 25, on board the S S City of York, in the Red Sea, May Isabel, second daughter of Mr A B Wilson, late Registrar, Legislative Department, Government of India, aged 26 years and ten months.

HEBBERT—March 27, at Cannes, F B Hebbert, Consulting Engineer, State Railways.

PAPARIDINE.

A combination of the active principle of Papaw juice, with Iridin, Euonymin, and other carminative agents. It affords prompt relief in all forms of dyspepsia, and acts beneficially in torpid liver and constipation. In indigestion, accompanied by biliousness, its effects are most marked. Per bottle Rs. 2.

Also in tablet form, per bottle of 25, Re. 1.
per bottle of 100, Rs. 2.

CHIRETTONES.

Tablets made from our well-known "Saccharo-Chirettone." These contain the active principle of the chiretta plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with quinine as a tonic and antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and obviates flatulency ; as a general tonic it is unexcelled. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever. Per bottle of 100, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 0-6a. Low water, 5-27m., 5-59a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo at 5-15 p.m., to-day.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that another Moonlight Excursion has been fixed for next Saturday, from the Apollo Bunder. These Excursions are very enjoyable and ought to prove a great attraction, especially this season.

FIRE IN A MILL.—A fire broke out in the blow room of the Jubilee Mill on New Sewree Road, on Tuesday, and resulted in a damage to the cotton to the extent of Rs. 400. The fire, which was caused by friction, was put out by the mill operatives with mill appliances. One of the mill hands, named Luximon Ramji, was burnt about his hands and legs, in attempting to put the fire out. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

CHEATING THE POST OFFICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Bodley charged a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Ibrahim, with using a used postal stamp as genuine. Mr. B Dhondi, pleader, defended. It appeared that the accused carried a small parcel with a two anna postal stamp affixed thereon to the Bori Bunder Post Office. Examination of the stamp revealed the fact that it had already been used. The defence was that the accused had brought the stamp from some outsider and did not know that it was a used one. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer commanding, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening during dinner hours :—

March	Hiawatha	N Movat
Overture	Haydee	Auber
Valse	Brise Des Nuits	Lamothe
Selection	Patience	F Godfrey
Morceau	A Sleighride	Lord Hume
Landler	Grossmuttirchen	Langer
Valse	For Old Time Sake	E Allen
Galop	Hit and Miss	Herve

ROBBING A SLEEPING WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jish charged Mahadeo Tatia, a Hindu, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with stealing a silver armlet, valued at Rs. 40, from the person of a woman, named Thakubai. It appears that the woman was lying asleep in a cattle shed at Oomercarry on Tuesday night, when she was aroused by somebody trying to pull her hand. She saw the accused standing by her, and caught him, she then raised an alarm, which brought the neighbours on the scene. The accused was arrested. It was then noticed that the man had successfully removed one armlet without attracting the notice of the wearer. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A MIDGET IN BOMBAY.—A male dwarf such as has hardly been seen in Bombay, arrived here yesterday and was the object of much curiosity on the part of those who witnessed him at the station. The tiny man who is considered to be the smallest of his size yet known, is on his travels round the world. He is accompained by Mr. C. Ardeshir of Calcutta, who promises a reward of Rs. 25,000 to any one who can find out a midget of equal size. He is perfectly developed, sound and healthy and engages people in very pleasant conversation. The dwarf is richly attired. A curious feature of his belongings is that he has a complete suite of midget furniture for his drawing, bed and sitting rooms. He leaves Bombay to-day by the outgoing French mail steamer.

BURGLARY AT JACOB CIRCLE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Brewin charged Rama Gopal, a Hindoo, with house breaking and theft of a box containing ornaments of the value of Rs 160, the property of Sittoo Larkhool. The evidence showed that the accused broke into the complainant's house, at Jacob Circle, on Monday morning, and carried off the box. While attempting to break open the box in a corner in the street, he was challenged by a townsman. The accused left the box and began to run whereupon an alarm was raised and he was arrested by the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further charged with stealing two irons belonging to a dhobie, named Gaji Suckoor, living in the same house. For this offence, the accused was sentenced to a further term of four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Carnival and Politics.

THE CHURCH SEPARATION BILL.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

PARIS, MARCH, 31.

THE carnival has almost a political significance this year. It bespeaks the union of Latin hearts. Signorine Ferro-Pia and Marie Nulli, the queens of Turin and Milan, were in the processions with the Paris queens. Franco-Italian unity was further symbolised by a car representing the Simplon Tunnel. Behind this car came the landaus filled with delegates from the trading associations and markets of Turin and Milan. On Wednesday afternoon a train full of the Italian visitors steamed into the Gare de Lyon, and when the two queens appeared they were greeted by an enormous crowd that stretched almost to the Place de la Bastille, a quarter of a mile away. Monarch greeted monarch with a cousinly affection and a Republican heartiness. Mlle Jeanne Troupel, the queen of the carnival, was beautifully gowned in a tailor-made costume ; the two visiting queens were equally elegant, and, indeed, the group formed by sovereigns and ladies of honour would have done credit to the enclosure of a fashionable race-course. When, finally, the young Italian women carrying beautiful bouquets and escorted by mounted Republican Guards, drove away to their headquarters, to the strains of the Italian Hymn, it might, indeed, have been a progress of veritable Royalty.

These young persons had a busy day yesterday when Mi-Careme was celebrated. Amidst golden showers of confetti, the blare of trumpets, and a cortege of strange carnivalesque figures, they proceed on their stately cars through the great avenues of the city, bowing at each moment to the salutations of the crowd. Here and there they paid visits, first to the President of the Republic, who has the privilege of embracing the queen of carnival and of giving her a present ; thence to the newspaper offices ; and lastly to the City Hall, where a solemn reception was held in their honour. So the day passed in a mock atmosphere of ceremonial and a very real sense of Republican equality and fraternity. The brief hour of sovereignty was danced away in a ball—fitting prelude for the fading of cardboard splendours into the hard realities of life. Of late years the Left Bank has had its own carnival, in which the students take a preponderating share. There, the fun is brisker than on the Boulevards and less formal the processions ; but yesterday the two merged in one imposing cavalcade.

Thanks to a large subsidy given by the City Council and the special interest attaching to the visit of the Italians, this carnival of 1905 will live in the history of Mi-Careme. Each year we are threatened with the extinction of an institution, the origin of which goes back to mediæval times, yet each year it seems to grow in grace. Mi-Careme is always a focus of the season, when there is a certain incandescence in theatrical concerns. Each house of entertainment arranges for its best "bill" to attract the public. And the Wild West has sent its best, in the person of Buffalo Bill, whose picturesque features adorned every hoarding in Paris. Colonel Cody has encamped on the Champ de Mars and sent out Red Indian scouts, whose feathers and war-paint make the Parisians at first believe that here were new figures in the Mi-Careme procession. Colonel Cody, indeed, has made his Mid-Lent bow under the best auspices. At his inaugural dinner, General Horace Porter, the American Ambassador, presided, and spoke of the showman-warrior when he was really fighting Indians in the Wild West, and when his Excellency was in command of United States forces. It seems, somehow, to belong to the spirit of the Mi-Careme.

Some prodigious speeches have already been made on the Separation Bill, but the worst is not yet. There are some one hundred and fifty orators inscribed, to whose names are attached amendments of varying importance. A Budget often takes five months to discuss ; a bill to dis-establish and dis-endow the Church may reasonably be expected to occupy a considerable time before it emerges in final shape for the Senate. Those people who prophesied that it would not have reached the statute-book before the Elections may not be far wrong. Now that the debate is well on its way, there is a certain nervous as to the effect of the measure amongst persons who, in theory, hold most strongly to the independence of Church and State. The bill, besides inflicting a great deal of injustice upon the Church, will not give it liberty. Rather will it set up a Concordat in each commune, as M. Paul Deschanel, one of the most authoritative of the critics, said in his speech. It will be possible for the nominally Catholic (for everyone in France is nominally Catholic) to form themselves into an association and rule the destinies of the local Church. Then will the last case of the cure be much worse than the first.

The bill is very stringent in police regulations amounting to a denial of liberty. On the other hand, freed from all State control as to the appointment of Bishops, the Church will enjoy too much liberty. Republicans look with a certain dismay on the system which will place in the hands of a powerful body, enjoying the prestige of an ancient ecclesiastical establishment, the exclusive right of nominating the spiritual overseers of the churches. These men may, and probably will be, the most determined enemies of the existing regime. To English people the position of the French Protestants is most interesting. The measure now before Parliament does not allow the formation of a national association, but simply regional bodies. This restriction, if adhered to, will lead to the dissolution of numerous communities unable to exist except with the support of a strong society, the base of which is broad enough to include the poor with the rich districts.

There is hardly a more competent authority to speak of Moroccan affairs than M. Terrier, the courteous secretary of the Comite du Maroc. This association, which has been in existence a year or two, is composed of wealthy and influential public men interested in the development of Morocco. It was they who sent out the Marquis de Segonzac, who has just been captured by the Moors, and for whose ransom pourparlers are now proceeding between the French Foreign Office and the Government of the Sultan. M. Terrier, is inclined, as is but natural, no doubt, to take an optimistic view of the situation created by the visit to Tangiers, of the German Emperor. "Germany, he said is much more hostile to England, I believe, than she is to us. Of course, there is the Souvenir du passe, but I see no reason why the Kaiser should wish to 'embeter' France. It certainly would not be 'gentil' on his part, if he had any such idea, especially if you remember the warm welcome we gave Marshal Waldersee in Algiers on his return from the campaign in China. And the Marshal was one of those who led a division against us in '70. "It appears to me that the Emperor merely wishes to show that he has interest in the country—nothing more. I am afraid however that his visit will have the effect of delaying the negotiations which according to my information are proceeding well between the Sultan and M. Rene de Taillandier. It would be unfortunate, not only for our own sakes, but for the whole of Europe, if the work of peaceful penetration was interfered with. It cannot be Germany's wish, any more than that of any other country, to delay the time when security and good order, which is inseparable from commerce, reigns in the country. Our mission is an international mission, and as to German commercial interests, it has been stipulated that we impose no differential tariff."

Speaking of the trading accounts of the various Powers, M. Terrier calculated that German commerce with Morocco represented half a million sterling, England three times that amount, and France about the same. The secretary pointed out that, by reason of their ancient alliance with Spain in Moroccan affairs, the Germans could not really be popular in the country. "The Spaniards have always persecuted the followers of Islam," he said, "in their Presidios. They have thrown down mosques and destroyed the tombs of sacred Mahomedans and made themselves the standard-bearers of Christianity. We, on the other hand, both in Algeria and Tunis, have never offended the religious convictions of the people. But the German Emperor has also made himself a champion of Christianity. When he sent Prince Henry to the Far East it was as a Crusader, and his action in Palestine had very much the same import. Finally, M. Terrier, whilst acknowledging that the situation called for high diplomatic skill on the part of the representatives of France, refused to take a gloomy view.

M. Coquelin has found in Scarron a role almost equalling Cyrano de Bergerac. Curiously enough, the two men were contemporaries and rivals. The play was presented for the first time yesterday evening at the Gaite, before an audience elegant and distinguished. That indefatigable first-nighter, M. Henri Rochefort, occupied a seat in one of the upper boxes. Tout-Paris was represented by handsome women and well groomed men. The author, M. Catulle Mendes, and his wife, a Parisienne of an almost Spanish type of beauty, met with a flattering reception in the entr'actes. Scarron was a poet who flourished in the seventeenth century. His gift of satire and a pungent wit had much the force of Voltaire. His writings are impious and he makes mockery of the gods. He turns everything by an epigram, and even in his last stages, torn by bodily ills and racked with mental anguish, he lies dying with a joke, coarse and brutal in its emphasis, on his lips. This is the historically faithful picture that M. Mendes gives us of his hero. The scene opens at a carnival. Scarron is there, distinguished above all others by the ribald character of his jests and his insults directed to High Heaven. He makes his entry upon a car filled with the strange figures that belong to carnival and the crowd that moves about the stage is the fore-runner of that crowd in the streets occupied at the moment with Mid-Lent follies. Scarron is disguised as a monkey. His broad, suggestive humour attracts the revellers, until they become shocked at his irreverence of sacred things and, manifest their sharp displeasure. Of the crowd is a young girl, exceeding fair. She says in the ear of Scarron, "Oh, how ugly you are !" Another act, and Scarron and the young girl are united. She has not changed her opinion, however, either of his appearance or his methods, and the note of her attitude towards him is still, "How ugly you are !" Scarron, proud of his wit, proud of his reputation as a destroyer of the conventional, is yet keenly sensitive to the criticism conveyed in that phrase.

He has married because he is in love with a fair and pure face ; she to escape the convent. She is Francoise d' Aubigne, in after years to become Mme. deMaintenon, the wife of Louis XIV. Thus early in her great career we have instances of her haughtiness and of her defiance of public opinion. Scarron is nothing to her. The mysterious illness, which is one of the recorded features of his life, had come upon him, and he is chained to his chair, paralysed into inactivity. We have a picture of her sewing whilst he reads portions out of his own book, to her own great weariness. There are traces, too, of the religious feeling, always a marked characteristic of her life. She passes hours in the chapel. Then the idea of a little enjoyment comes to her. She encourages the advances of a cavalier, yet with no thought other than a sort of proud contempt of the conventions that hedge in weaker women. The tongue of rumour is busy with the conduct of Mme. Scarron. It accuses her of infidelity. Scarron, who idolises his young bride, has abandoned his sacrilegious and vitriolic pen to write love sonnets to her eyes. In due course, he hears the scandal. He refuses credence. But her chamber, whither she had gone presumably to repose, is empty. She has flown, and no doubt she is with her lover. Scarron, furious at the news, rises in a supreme effort in his chair, straightens out his crooked limbs, and rushes, sword in hand, to avenge his honour.

This has brought us to the third act, and M. Coquelin has been rising, by a series of gradations, to a supreme point of dramatic power. In the fourth act, the pair are discovered in the house of a friend. Francoise has defended her virtue with that scornful indifference to danger and that ambitious playing for high stakes that is one day to make her the consort of a king. Scarron falls back overcome with his emotions and the return of his malady, and the last scenes are occupied with his death-bed. The play opens somewhat tediously, and the carnival scene is overcharged ; but the rythm, the pulse of the mechanism, move faster as the plot proceeds. M. Mendes has an exalted muse in his best moments and the rhyme very rarely sinks to the commonplace. On the contrary, interest and dramatic unity is sustained with a remarkable consistency. M. Coquelin has found steel worthy of his practised hand. The audience is spellbound with the realism of his presentation. The depth and power of his comprehension, not always seen in his latest roles, is here triumphantly in evidence. Mme. Jane Hading was originally cast for the delightful character study of Francoise, but illness has prevented her appearance in a part so suited to her temperament ; but one is bound to say that Mlle. Sylvie made a perfect substitute. She plays with great charm of manner and voice. Altogether, a notable production, which has gratified Paris with the thought that it has a real poet amongst its journalists.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. NERA.

The following passengers will proceed to-day per Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Nera" from Prince's Dock shed. A to Marseilles. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 9 a. m. sharp. Native servants and ayahs and deck passenger must be at the Prince's Dock, disinfecting shed, at 7 a. m. with all their baggage :—

Adams Gal B R, Ali Baksh Mr J, Ardesher Mr, Atkinson Lt Col and Mrs G C, Bridges Mr J A and Mrs, Bower, Mr and Mrs G and child and nurse, Brennwald Mr and Mrs, Brooke Capt V, Blakeway Maj J P, Bower Mr and Mrs A E, Boman Behram Mr R B, Bowring Mr J Bullock Lt, Berkerwitch Mrs C, Caralie Mr S, Craster Mrs, Dunlop Maj Wallace, Davis Major E, Dalmas Mr Davey Miss M, Davis Mrs F, Dupeyron Mrs, Estrangin Mrs J, Eden Mr, Fowler, Mr and Mrs F D, Forsyth Mrs Godinho Dr L G and Mrs Grant Mr Goldthorpe Capt G F, Graham Mrs, Graham Dr F M, Gorwalla Mr P D, Gordon Mrs Lavins, Holmes Mr T, Hogan Mr J, Hams Mr J, Hills Mr G G, Harley Lt A F, Haig Maj Gal and servant, Irani Mr and Mrs M, Ingle Mr E, Jackel Mr F, Jones, Mrs E, Jullidiere Mr R, Joseph Mr E A A, Jolly Mr Mrs H S child and 2 infants, James Mr W R W, Kirkpatrick Lt F H, Kirkpatrick Miss, Lambert Mrs Fitzgerald, Leslie Mr Mrs J and infant, Lethbridge Maj E A E, Lund Col F T and wife child and nurse, Livingstone Col Laverton Capt Lucas Lt G W C Mathews, Mr M M, Murray Mrs Brooke, Monk Mrs and infant, Mackintosh Mr, Monze Mr and Mrs and infant, Monze Two Misses, Monze three Masters, Marie Antonia mother, Marie de St Prosper mother, Malik Mr L R, Ottey Mrs, O'Donnel Mrs and infant, Page Mr G J, Petman Mr C B, Parker Major N T, Pelllereau Mr E, Paull Miss, Portheuse Mr, Read Mrs Rigg Mr H, Russel Capt E C, Ranjildas Mr B R, Ruthven Hon Lt Hcra, Spinner Mr and Mrs J and child, Savi Mr and Mrs E E, Smith Col L A, Spens Maj Gal J, Silva Dr and Mrs da, Sorabjee Miss S, Sutton Dr nurse and two children, Tarte Major and Mrs B R K, Thube, Mr J, Thole Mrs child and nurse, Towle Mr J H, Tarapurvala Mr, Tapissier Mr E, Uberoi Mr G S, Vossion Mr and Mrs L, Volkart Mr L, Wright Mrs H Nelson, Ward Capt C H, Wynne Miss J N Wallace Lt, Wavell, Lt, Waisman Rev child and infant Young Mrs G nurse, child and infant, Younghusband Mr and Mrs, Young Col G, Walton Mrs G, Wilmer Lt F R G, Wright Mr T, Zweifel Mr, Hoecher Mr wife and daughter Sister Michel Emilie, Peshaire, Gittes Mr Doucerie Mr, Aubert Mr and Mrs and servant, Tfubb Blenber Mrs, Brnait Mr and Mrs, Wiebers Mr and Mrs child and 3 servants, Dartridges Mr, Julia Bolee, Miss Paladini, Mr Gabard Mr and Mrs and Miss, Toumour Mr and Mrs and servant, Chapdeville Mr, Giacomin Mr, W Rossi Mrs and 3 children, Canclosis Mrs and 2 daughters and 3 servants, Giannelli Mr and Mrs and 2 servants, Segalin Mr and Mrs and 3 daughters, Mautfort Mrs Canvaggio Mrs, Massi Mayer Daban Mrs, Dubus Mrs, Paux Bainaux Mrs, Gallist Mrs, Gulbraith Mr J H, Rougia Mrs, Gladys Haibh Miss, Vera Haigh Miss, Pusch Mr E, Poech Miss, Girardot, Mrs and 3 children, Humbert Mrs, Rougier Mrs, Collingridge Mr A, Sister Emerence, Quairic Mr R P A, Girardet's Governess Mrs, Gibbons Mr R P, Mellor Mr J U, Willims Mr M O, Fenore Mr and Mrs J L, Collier Mr E, Hollinstead Mr and Mrs A C and 3 daughters, Van Cooth Mr J Hibbetson Mrs and Miss, Conny Mr and Mrs and children, Mac Caro Mr H J, Mac Caro Mr A J Patterson Mr G Norst Mrs, John Waco Mr, Pietz Ylb Mr E, Perdix Mr J L, Watson Mr E M, Cheavel Mr and Mrs and 2 children, Tulloch Mr M D, Probyn Mr S E—Port Said—Gibbons—Mrs—Aden—Henri's Maire Mr

A NEW INTELLECTUAL ERA IN CHINA.

UNDER the above heading B. S. writes in "Le Memorial Diplomatique" :—The immobility of China has long passed into a proverb. China is moving, however, and with a rapidity that promises a development as fruitful as it is unexpected. In this progress, invisible to foreigners, but which will produce great and immediate results, we notice first a work of apparently slight importance but which amounts, in the happy expression of a Chinese diplomat, to the creation of a new era in Chinese intellectuality. Some years ago, M. Yen-Fuh, the father of the Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Paris, who is about to set out on a mission to Indo-China, resigned his post in the navy of the Middle Kingdom, to devote himself to literary and scientific work. He became one of the proprietors of a publishing house in Shanghai, the "Commercial Press," where he published, with his friend Tchang, the "Diplomatic Review," a valuable collection of diplomatic documents, relating to China.

At the same time, M. Yen-Fuh conceived the design of bringing about a transformation in the mind of his nation by giving China an opportunity of studying the chief intellectual works of the West. The translations until then available to readers had not had much success, because they had not taken into account the literary needs of the Chinese language. The new translations published by M. Yen-Fuh fulfilled the national requirements and have become so generally popular among the numerous and powerful literary class, that they have exercised a decisive influence on the transformation of the Middle Kingdom. The first book translated was Huxley's "Evolution and Ethics." Its success was prodigious. Since its appearance in 1894, 400,000 copies have been sold. Such a number shows with what a passionate interest China enters upon a study of the philosophic theories of modern Europe.

This book initiated the Chinese into the hard conditions of the struggle for existence in the world. It showed them that if they did not prepare for this fight for life, they would lose their existence as a nation, for they would infallibly be devoured by the foreigner. What is now taking place in China proves that the lesson has been understood.

The translator, having thus given to his country an indispensable philosophic foundation, pursued methodically his work of instruction. In 1896, he published Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and 20,000 copies were bought. This book and the economic principles it inculcates are certainly antiquated, but it was new to the Chinese mind, and prepared it to profit by the translations of more recent works on the same subject. In 1901, J. Stuart Mill's "System of Logic" was published to familiarise the Further East with European forms of logic. The same year Herbert Spencer's "Study of Sociology" appeared, and 5,000 copies were sold. Many reformers, at this time, did not take into account the difficulties inseparable from the introduction of sweeping political and social changes ; too anxious to reach the goal, they did not consider the character, and what may be called, the idiosyncrasy of their nation ; the translation of Spencer's book aimed at rendering them more calm, more thoughtful, more capable of modifying too passionate an enthusiasm by a more sustained and for that reason a more useful study of the subject. Later there was much talk in China of constitutional rule. The translation in 1904, of Montesquieu's "Esprit des Lois" was intended to give the innovators much necessary and indispensable information. All these publications are not school books, but instructive works intended for those of the general public who think and are fitted to receive teaching of so high an order. We know how numerous the learned class is in China and what influence they exercise. M. Yen-Fuh has accomplished a most useful task, not only theoretically but practically in addressing himself to that predominant social class and in securing the diffusion of philosophic, political and modern economic ideas through its ranks. The results of this propaganda are happily visible in all the attempts at reorganisation, which aim at the transformation of that immense individuality called China.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

MR. Khurshedjee Merwanjee Balliwalla, the enterprising proprietor of the Victoria Theatrical Company, whose merits as a player have gained him the name of "the Indian Irving," had a field day at his Novelty Theatre last night, when the Urdu play of "Nazan" or "the Despised Love" was mounted on the stage in the presence of a crowded house, including the Consul General for Turkey and the Consuls for Persia, Portugal, Japan and Belgium. It may be mentioned as evidence of Mr. Balliwalla's public spirit and generous instincts that he has often given performances in aid of funds for works of charity and public utility; and he gave performances in aid of the funds of the Hedjaz Railway. The latter fact won him two Ottoman Empire medals and a certificate of merit from the Sultan of Turkey. Previous to his Company departing from Bombay for outstations, he took the opportunity last night of publicly tendering his thanks to his Majesty the Sultan for the abovementioned marks of his favour, in the presence of the Consul-General for Turkey and others. Mr. Bhalliwalla is a past-master in the use of the sweetest euphemisms of the Urdu language ; and he outshone himself in the way he tendered his thanks to the Sultan during the performance of "Nazan" last night. Floral presentations were made to the Consul-General for Turkey and others.

DIVINE SERVICE.

GOOD FRIDAY, April 21.
ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-0 a m—Matins and Ante-Communion
9-0 a m—The Litany and Address to Children
12-0 noon to 3 p m—The Three Hours' Agony
6-0 p m—Evensong and Sermon

ST PETERS' MAZAGON.
GOOD FRIDAY.
7 a m—Matins
7-30 a m—1st Part of Litany and the Reproaches
9-30 a m—Stations of the Cross
12 noon to 3 p m—Addresses on the Seven Words. Preacher—Rev Father Nicholson
6 p m—Evensong and Sermon by Rev Father Biscoe
Alms for the Mission to the Jews
EASTER EVE.
6-30 a m—Matins and 1st Part of the Litany
8 p m—Solemn Evensong. Preacher—Rev Father Langmore
EASTER SUNDAY.
6 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a m—Solemn Eucharist
10 a m—Matins (Choral)
6 p m—Solemn Evensong. Preacher—Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for the Native Clergy Fund

CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN PAREL.
(Madras Time)
Maundy Thursday, April 20.
8-30 p m—The Sacred Cantata or Oratorio, Christ and His Soldiers will be sung
Offertory on behalf of the Church Renovation Fund
GOOD FRIDAY.
8-30 a m Matins and Pro-Communion
12 noon to 3 p m—The Three Hours'
6-30 p m—Evensong and Story of the Cross
EASTER SUNDAY.
7-30 a m—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist plain
8-30 a m—Choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist with Sermon
Hymns—131, 316 and 524
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—334, 135, 137, 459 and 274

CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST COLABA.
GOOD FRIDAY.
7-30 a m—Litany and Commination
9-30 a m—Matins and Ante-Communion
12 noon to 3 p m—The Three Hours' Service
6 p m—Evensong and Sermon
EASTER SUNDAY.
7-30 a m Holy Eucharist (Choral)
9-30 a m—Matins and Sermon
6-0 p m—Evensong, Sermon and Procession

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
GOOD FRIDAY.
8 a m—Matins Ante-Communion Service and Sermon
6 p m—Evensong and Sermon
EASTER EVE.
8 a m—Matins and Ante-Communion Service
8-30 p m—Choral Evensong

ST NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Prince's Dock.
GOOD FRIDAY.
9 a m—Matins and Sermon
EASTER SUNDAY.
6 a m—Holy Communion
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

WE have girdled the earth with our colonies, and maintained our ancient boast of Mistress of the Sea. We ought not to shrink from taking our part in the development of railway communication wherever needed, or in opening to our Indian fellow-subjects the advantages of direct communication with Europe. India cannot for ever remain isolated from the rest of Asia: the mountain barriers that are her ramparts must not be allowed to impede her progress and development. The balance of power in Asia is undergoing a great change, and it is necessary that we should re-adjust our ideas as to the defence of India. Thus does an anonymous writer in "Blackwood" ruminate over "the Fear of Russia and the Defence of India." The problem of the defence of India, he argues, is not a purely military question, to be determined by the wisdom of the Defence Committee; it must depend, in a great measure, on the foresight of the Government of India in recognising that the civilisation of her people and their advance in the knowledge of European arts and manufactures can alone place them on an equal footing with the people of Japan. A man who asks that the people of India be placed on an equal footing with those of Japan desires that which is absolutely unattainable. If he imagines that the Defence Committee will have much influence in the defence of India, he imagines a vain thing. That defence has been planned and is being carried out by Lord Kitchener and by Lord Curzon conjointly. The Government of India has sanctioned the project with remarkable unanimity and has devoted sums of money to it which even private Members of Council have not opposed. In a short time the whole of the Indian garrison, both British and Native, will be concentrated in close proximity to the North-West Frontier and though it would not be able to deal with any internal rising which might occur, it will be in readiness to resist any attempt at a Russian invasion and practically to fight on its own general parade ground.

We believe the prospect of a Russian invasion to be as remote as that of a general rising in India, though Russian treaties have not always proved of much avail in stopping the advance of her armies towards our frontier. We believe that the development of railways would have been of greater advantage, both from a military and an industrial point of view. But it is too late to raise a protest. The writer of "Blackwood's" article, however, would go further than the Government of India. He would have the defence of India but a portion of that greater problem, the defence of the Empire, of which it is a part. He would increase the permanent European garrison. If England will pay for it we have no objection, but it was only the other day that an attempt was made to hoodwink us into paying for the garrison of South Africa, and we were asked to believe that it was really a reserve for India. And then he would simultaneously increase the native army. If India could afford this, it would be worth her while, for the effect would be the physical improvement of many of her subjects. But to say that more native troops are wanted for the work they have to do is to say the thing which is not. In the second place, he says, there should be no hesitation or delay in developing the Indian arsenals and completing the machinery necessary to render them capable of supplying all the needs of the Indian Army; and some steps should be taken for training native artificers in the higher branches of work, so that they may be capable of carrying out even the most difficult kinds of work and of manufacturing machinery. Well, all that is already being done, and the last Financial Statement sufficed to show us that the Government of India keeps this desideratum very fully in view. "Further," adds the writer, "it is of the greatest importance to the future safety of India that she should have dockyards and naval arsenals such as would enable ships of war to be refitted, or even if necessary built." There is a popular tradition to that effect, and it will doubtless surprise the writer to learn that instead of increasing our naval arsenals and dockyards in India, we have just reduced them and at Trincomalee closed one of the most valuable we had.

No more ridiculous step was ever taken than that, for Trincomalee would have proved of value in many a contingency much less remote than that of a war with Russia. And if ships were becoming too large and the East India squadron being swallowed up by larger and more important ones, still it was possible to improve and extend Trincomalee and so to fortify it as to render it independent of naval defence. But the mistake has been made, and not until a new First Lord shall be brought to understand this, can we hope to have it restored. That Minister will agree that in view of a possible breach of the Japanese Alliance, India must become a great naval base, as Japan will certainly become in the future. It also ought to be a great military base—at the expense of Great Britain—and the additional troops will not have to be overcrowding each other in the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Province, but be also in Bombay and Madras, to say nothing of Ceylon. The redistribution of the forces in India has been made with the sole object of repelling an attack by Russia. The greater danger has been lost sight of. Some imbecile Foreign Minister, one day, in a moment of party strife, may put an end to the alliance with Japan and possibly land us into war with that country. It is as probable as a Russian invasion. And we shall find a Japanese army has landed on the south or the west or even on the north-east coast, that our troops are all locked up in the north-west and we have not the means of carrying them the length or the breadth of the country. If the defence of India be incorporated with the defence of the Empire, we shall want the additional troops, no doubt, but most emphatically the Empire must pay for them, and it if is desirable that the garrison in India shall be capable of carrying on offensive operations, the cost must be that of the Empire, not of India, which merely desires defence and nothing more. Harassed and checked by guerilla attacks and hampered by the difficulties which would be involved by a march across Afghanistan, "it would be months before a Russian army could cross the inhospitable barriers in Oxus and approach the frontiers of India; hence it ought to be clear that the necessity of immediately meeting such an attack ought not to be allowed to outweigh all other considerations with regard to the defence of India." As we have said, the protest comes too late. But the advocacy of a plan to include the defence of India in the greater scheme is sound and one we would endorse, provided that the greater funds be drawn upon for the purpose. India can pay for no more than her own defence.

AN INTERESTING INDUSTRY. The large part which beads of a sacred and ornamental character play in the life of India and the East generally has been recently referred to by a commercial contemporary in reference to the possibilities of greatly extending one of the minor industries of the country. Most of the native beads used for necklaces, amulets and rosaries are made from seeds, and the value of these seeds in a more extensive commercial application has been amply demonstrated. At a time when the need for new industries, whether major or minor, is generally recognised, it is of interest to be reminded that quite a flourishing "small" industry for native women has been established in Bombay for the manufacture of artistic seed and bead articles. At the Bombay Exhibition, examples of the seed and bead work carried on under the direction of the Sisters of All Saints, at Mazagon, attracted much attention, and it is gratifying to learn that the industry is now showing signs of expansion. The Sisters have issued an interesting account of their new departure, and we learn that for the happy idea of the industry and the methods by which it has been carried out the Sisters are indebted to a well known Bombay Engineer. There was the desire to help poor native women to earn a livelihood and, having regard to the lack of education among the class to be assisted, some new way of helping them had to be found. Then came the idea that women should be taught to make beads out of the hard and various coloured seeds to be found in the jungle and to make up the beads into chicks, necklaces, curtain loops, napkin rings, hat pins and many other ornamental articles, for which there was likely to be a good demand. A cheap, simple and efficient machine for drilling the hard seeds was eventually devised after much experiment. The beauty of the work turned out was seen in the examples shown at the Exhibition, and it has been so readily appreciated that that the Sisters have been compelled to increase their simple "plant" three times since they began in order to cope with the orders they have received. They will be quite ready to further extend their operations to meet any demands which may be made, and there is no doubt that, as the industry becomes better known, it will steadily grow. In the manufacture of beads for ladies' hat pins alone there is large scope for this interesting and practical missionary enterprise. The seed which is most extensively used in India for necklaces and charms, is the Rudraksha, a hard brown nut which seems to be much too hard a seed for insects of any kind to penetrate. It is worn as a sacred necklace by the followers of Shiva, and has also a considerable ornamental value. Presenting five naturally and elegantly carved facets, it lends itself easily to artistic combination. The All Saints workers use it in conjunction with the "Gharbi" bean, a rich brown seed of the size of a watch, to make handsome loops for heavy curtains. The various other coloured seeds are used with admirable effect in the production of artistic articles, and under the instruction of the Sisters, the native women employed in the work have reached a high degree of skill.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION. WE have received a copy of the first report published by the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital Nursing Association, which was established in September 1903, and we are glad to see that although all the objects of the Association have not yet been attained, it is in a fairly flourishing condition. When the Association was called into existence, only twelve wards in the J. J. Hospital were nursed, the bedside attendance of the remaining wards being carried out by ward boys and ayahs. The Association has set itself thoroughly to nurse the whole hospital, and now only three wards remain without an adequate nursing staff. During the year the nursing staff was strengthened by the addition of six highly qualified nurses from England, and the work of training probationers and junior nurses has steadily progressed. The Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital is the great training institution of this Presidency, and this makes it essential to keep the higher nursing staff up to the best attainable pitch of proficiency. As regards funds, the year 1903 closed with a deficit of Rs.465-14-0, the year 1904 with a balance in hand of Rs.1,602-6-1. It should, however, not be concluded from this that the funds are flourishing. The work is conducted with the minimum staff, there is practically no reserve, and the Association must substantially add to its income before it can adequately nurse the whole hospital and provide the Provident Fund which ought to be an adjunct to its activities. Moreover, a considerable share of the income is derived from the profits on the private nursing, which constitute a fluctuating factor that cannot be depended upon. Some idea of the rigid economy practised may be gathered from the fact that the total cost of administering the large fund of Rs. 44,000 per annum is only Rs. 30 per mensem, the wages of the clerk entertained under the orders of Government to keep the books.

***TO-MORROW being Good Friday, our offices will be closed and there will be no issue of the "Bombay Gazette" on Saturday morning. The "Overland Summary" and "Budget" will be published as usual.

THE Rev. H. C. J. Spence Gray has been appointed Archdeacon of Lahore in succession to Archdeacon Griffith.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. Anderson has been appointed to officiate as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab in place of the Hon'ble Sir Lewis Tupper, on special duty with the Government of India.

MR SASSOON J. DAVID, Sheriff of Bombay, has sent Rs. 1,000 to the Bank of Bombay to inaugurate the local fund for the relief of sufferers by the earthquake.

THE result of the examination of articled clerks for the office of Solicitor of the High Court was announced to-day. Out of two dozen candidates who appeared at the examination, Mr. Runchordas Narandas Merchant and Mr. Chandulal Vajubhai Dewan were declared to have passed.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 4th March amounted to Rs. 2,346, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,014. Total earnings from 1st January to 4th March, were Rs. 19,767 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,974.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 4th March amounted to Rs. 23,842, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 14,193. Total earnings from 1st January to 4th March, were Rs. 1,72,151, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 31,598.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 4th March amounted to Rs. 4,766, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,341. Total earnings from 1st January to 4th March, were Rs. 39,078, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,083.

THE sum quoted by Lord Curzon in his communication of the 14th instant to the Secretary of State as being likely to suffice for the relief of such distress amongst the sufferers from the recent earthquake as cannot be met from Government resources was fifty thousand pounds and not five thousand as erroneously signalled to some of the papers to which that message was repeated.

IT is stated that a Persian named Sadidus Sultan has recently gone from Busra to Linga en route for Bandar Abbas. The Persian in question is travelling with a number of native servants, who are wearing a nondescript sort of Russian uniform with large silver badges. Sadidus Sultan styles himself "His Excellency," and it is understood that he is to make preparations for opening a regular Russian Consulate at Bandar Abbas. It is believed that he is the same man who for a long time has professed to represent the interests of Russia at Busra, but he possesses no great status in his own country. We understand that no accredited representative from St. Petersburg has, up to the present, been stationed at Bandar Abbas.

A SINGAPORE correspondent writing on the 8th instant states:—Captain Harrington, of the B. I. mail packet Tara, which arrived here at daylight on the 7th, states that he passed the Russian Fleet off the One Fathom Bank at 1-30 yesterday afternoon, and he then counted 42 vessels, including seven torpedo-boats, six modern looking battleships, and a number of cruisers and obsolete looking craft. There were one hospital ship and three fine looking Hamburg-American converted cruisers, as well as several Volunteer Fleet liners. One of the other officers counted 47 vessels. The excitement on the Tara was intense among the officers and passengers alike—especially among the Indians, who especially clamoured to see "the Baltic" and also the floating dock that they had read about in their own papers. There was no floating dock, and it was singular to observe that the Indians, who seemed to be intensely anti-Russian, spat at the fleet as they passed.

THERE is another agreeable symptom that Frank and Teuton are gradually habituating themselves to think upon the hatchet as silently buried. A body of German students are to be fraternally received and publicly welcomed in Paris by the French Students Association. The young Germans are from the University of Gottingen, famous in song and story. French memories rose against the idea at first, but common-sense prevailed, and the only stipulation made was that the visitors should not wear rapiers or uniforms, and that there should be no German flags displayed.

COLONEL CODY ("Buffalo Bill"), who is has gone to Europe on a two-years' tour, has explained to an interviewer an incident, mentioned in his recent divorce proceedings, in which he was said to have kissed a whole theatrical company, from leading lady to the last chorus girl. The affair happened twenty years ago, he remarked. "I had been acting as manager. We had a little dinner, at the end of which one of the women said, 'I move we all kiss pa good-by.' They had called me pa ever since we started. Accordingly, the suggestion was carried out, I being a passive party. So you see, I was more kissed against than kissing. The husbands of all four women were at the dinner and witnessed the kissing bee. They did not seem to object. There was no shooting over it."

THE severity of the past winter in the neighbourhood of New York is emphasised by a recent occurrence at Port Chester, N.Y., on Long Island Sound. Usually the harbour of that place is not closed in the winter by the ice. In the winter just ended it has been impossible for steamers to enter Port Chester harbour, for ice more than a foot in thickness formed and effectually blocked navigation in the channel. The manufacturers became tired of waiting for spring to release them from their icy bonds, and when March brought no relief they decided to treat the ice themselves. Procuring 450lb. of dynamite, they set to work. Foot by foot, the ice was broken away. Finally after five days of ice-breaking, the channel was opened sufficiently to permit a steamer to reach a wharf.

AT Brighton there has just died a lady who was the last of the prisoners at Kabul, in the dark and eventful year of 1842. She was the widow of Colonel Robert Waller, Bengal Horse Artillery. On that 6th of January, she, Lady Sale, Lady Macnaghten, and seven other ladies, put themselves under the protection, as the euphemistic phrase went, of Akbar Khan, when, as per agreement, the British force evacuated the capital. Once outside they were so beset that out of 16,500 of all ranks no more than 300 reached Jugdulluck, some five and thirty miles away. It was nine months and more, before Pollock, with the relief column, entered Kabul. The prisoners narrowly escaped relegation beyond the Oxus, where their fate would have been a thing not to think about. They were already well on their way when, fortunately, pecuniary considerations prevailed with the commander of the Afghan escort, and he was induced to turn back. Sir R. Shakespear, and a body of cavalry, who had been pushed forward to the rescue, came upon the party, and before they reached Kabul Sale had met his wife again. Him, and her, and all of them, the Bengal gunner's widow was to see out before her time came to her at eighty-two.

HARBIN.

(BY JULIUS M. PRICE)

I HAVE heard Harbin described as the "worst attempt at civilisation imaginable," and I feel inclined to endorse this statement cordially, for although at a first glimpse one is somewhat impressed by its appearance, one is not long in realising that this aspect is, but and extremely thin veneer, as it were and that just underneath its surface everything is as rough and coarse as the usual type of Russian provincial town. Harbin is the most un-Russian looking place one could picture to oneself, in fact so much so that it is difficult to realise that it is inhabited by Russians, for, curiously enough, it reminds one so much of some new township in the Far West that even the Russian names at the street-corners look quite incongruous and out of place. Instead of the log-built houses one sees everywhere in Siberia and which quite pall on one by reason of their terrible monotony of sameness, here everything is of stone bricks and mortar, and many of the buildings are really fine works of architecture. All further resemblance to an American town ends at this, however. On a closer acquaintance one is forced to the conclusion that Harbin is a very far specimen of what a Russian colonial township is, or rather was to be like, for, as events are shaping it seems improbable that there will ever be any Muscovite colonies in the Far East to build townships in.

Like most mushroom cities, writes Julius M. Price in the "Pall Mall Gazette" the whole place was evidently laid out on well-defined lines, and promises, if ever completed, to present a rather imposing appearance, and whether in Russian or Japanese hands, will doubtless grow rapidly into an influential and important city. That the idea of the Russians was to make this their official capital of Manchuria is evidenced by the appearance and character of the public buildings in the principal quarter, and the size and architectural pretensions of the railway station, which would attract attention in any city. Harbin is an important junction on the Eastern Chinese Railway system, and possesses, besides, great natural advantages, which the Russians were not slow to perceive, when they virtually annexed Manchuria as their railway to the coast advanced. Although not actually on the Sungari river, it is sufficiently contiguous to it for that magnificent waterway to enter largely into the question of Harbin becoming eventually the big southern depot for the country adjoining the huge watershed of the Amur. It really consists of three distinct cities, the official, or head-quarters-staff portion, the "priestni," or merchants' quarter, and the old Chinese city, which the Russians have converted into barracks for the garrison—it is, therefore, a somewhat straggling place at present, and this will be the more easily realised when it is mentioned that it covers no less an area than 28 square miles. The population last October, without reckoning the military element, was said to be 45,700, and it was rapidly increasing, for the war, instead of driving people away, seemed to attract them, and the business quarter was crowded to excess.

All this prosperity has come about during the last five years, as before the railway was opened Harbin was, but a small Chinese hamlet of no importance whatever. Since that significant event for it was indeed an event fraught with deep consequences for the future, as is now proved—the place has grown with even more marvellous rapidity than the average American mushroom township, and has become so Russianised in consequence, that the Chinese, as elsewhere in Manchuria where the Muscovite has penetrated, are only living there by permission, as it were, of the Russians. In fact, they are only represented in the government of their own country by Consuls; a most extraordinary condition of affairs, it must be admitted. The "Consuls"—there are three in all, one for each district of Manchuria—reside in a compound graciously reserved for them by the invaders, and have no say whatever in the management of the city. Nothing, however, was lost by this arrangement, so far as one could judge the town, in the capable and experienced hands of the Russian policemen, being admirably managed; and, in spite of the immense number of troops continually passing through, law and order were as well maintained as in an old established city.

The staff at Harbin, or, rather, what is known as the Rear-Staff-Headquarters, is composed exclusively of the non-combatant division of the army, and as important, in its way, as the actual fighting line. When I was in Harbin, the block of buildings of the Eastern Chinese Railway was crammed to overflowing with these "office-soldiers," who had turned the place into a sort of branch establihment of the St. Petersburg War Office. It is from here that ways and means are controlled; the movements of troops, ammunition trains, and the hundred and one things which go towards the making up and welding together of the vast organization of an army in the field. The long corridors were always crowded with officers, some rough and war-worn from the front, others spick and span, just arrived from Russia, the variety of uniforms helping to make up a most picturesque effect. It always appeared to me, however, that with a little less chatting and strolling about, smoking cigarettes, from one room to another, it would have looked more serious and businesslike.

Many of these staff officers evidently had an easy time of it, and would probably never hear a shot fired in anger in their lives. As is usual all over Russia, officialism reigns supreme; so much so, in fact, that any one residing in the place who does not wear a uniform, or is not connected in some way with the staff, is almost looked upon as an interloper—or, rather, a sort of necessary evil. Russian officials wherever they are, like to be the masters, so this may, therefore, to a great extent, account for the military quarter of Harbin being almost a distinct town socially, compared with that portion where the merchants and shopkeepers reside. It is probably by reason of this that all the most important buildings are in the official quarter; there is no idea of centralisation; it happens to suit the convenience of the staff to have the only post-office and the bank close to head-quarters, so the merchants living right over on the other side of the city have to be satisfied or not as they choose. One wonders what will become of all the staff "drawing-room" soldiers if the remnant of the Russian armies ever reaches Harbin, as there would be no necessity for them to remain there once the fighting line were in touch with the place. It is a far cry from here to Irkutsk, and it is doubtful whether Chita, which is halfway in between, would be of much use as a staff base; still, the idea of using the quaint trans-Baikalien city for that purpose has evidently suggested itself, for there is an ominous ring in the report that the Russo-Chinese Bank has been ordered to get ready to transfer its offices across the frontier. When I was in Harbin there was, of course, no thought of so remote a contingency as the place ever being invested by the Japanese—the front was so far away at that time; still, as a matter of form I suppose, there was a "Defence Committee," which was presided over by General Vasilevski, assisted by a group of prominent officers. There was also, I believe, a scheme for a chain of defensive positions round the outskirts of the city, but whether it ever got beyond the paper stage is extremely doubtful, for no one dreamed that Mukden would fall after all that had been written and said about its impregnable fortifications.

Even supposing that the projected positions round Harbin were carried out, it struck me that from its very physical position it would be a most difficult place to defend successfully. It is surrounded by an absolute desert—the commencement of the Gobi, in fact; for this bleak inhospitable, wind-swept country is practically the fringe of the trackless wastes of the immense plateau of Mongolia. In the centre of the official quarter of the city, and adjoining the railway station, is a hill, which might perhaps have been to advantage crowned with a citadel when the place was projected for it commands an uninterrupted view of the plain for miles around, but as it is, all the most important buildings are erected on or about it, and stand out as landmarks against the sky. A few hours of bombardment with the Japanese big guns against such a target, would be sufficient to reduce the whole place to a mere heap of rubble. I do not pretend to be a military expert, but, in my opinion based upon what I saw there, once the Russians are driven across the Sungari they have nothing left but to continue the retreat into Siberia, for Harbin as a defensive position cannot be seriously entertained for a moment, and in all probability the Russian Generals unless they are wilfully blind, recognise this also.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

RUSSIANS CUT THE CABLE.

FRANCE AND NEUTRALITY.

BRITISH CREWS AND WAR RISKS.

SEAMEN IMPRISONED AT HONGKONG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 20.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Singapore states that Russian agents have cut the cable between Foochow and Formosa.

M. Rouvier replying to a question in the Chamber of Deputies said that France will do everything necessary to assure French neutrality in the Far East.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Japanese comments on the stay of the Baltic fleet at Kamranh are most severe.

The "Osahi" charges France with deliberately concealing the presence of the Baltic fleet.

The "Jiji" declares that the Russians are simply using Kamranh as a base of operations and says that Japan must ask Great Britain's co-operation under the Alliance.

The Paris "Temps" demands proofs that France has violated neutrality and declares the Baltic ships at Madagascar were never within the three-mile limit and there is nothing to show that Rozhdestvensky is less careful in Indo-China.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Manila says that sixteen Japanese cruisers and destroyers were scouting yesterday off Sampalok Point.

Imprisonment of the crews of the steamers St. Helena and Battersea at Hongkong for refusing to continue the voyage to Japan for fear of the Russians is attracting considerable attention in England.

At the request of Mr. Havelock-Wilson, the President of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, Mr. Robson will ask a question in the House of Commons on the subject to-day.

The above telegram clearly refers to incidents which have arisen since the appearance of the Baltic Squadron in Far Eastern waters. Cases had, however, arisen before Admiral Rozhdestvensky appeared in the China Sea as the following extracts from the "Hong Kong Telegraph" of the 1st instant show :—

"TO HONGKONG AND FARTHER."

Several cases have recently come before the Marine Court of Hongkong in which sailors have been charged with impeding the progress of their ships by refusing to work. The defence in two cases reported yesterday was that the men had signed agreements to the effect that they would go to "Hongkong or farther. The men, in both the instances referred to, were firmly of opinion that on reaching Hongkong their agreements expired—despite the fact that they had only served two of the three months for which they had signed—and sixteen Spaniards went to prison for two months martyrs to their belief. The agreements were produced in Court, and it was quite clear that the men were in the wrong; but it can readily be understood that a phrase, the meaning of which is patent to an educated man, may convey some totally different idea to a foreign sailor. It was the words—To Hongkong and farther on which the seamen tripped. What they thought farther signified it would be curious to learn ; the probability is that if they looked at the map they would not find a place of that name, and therefore they might come to the conclusion that it was a mere finish to the sentence a sort of rounding-off period which added to the euphony of the whole. But there is deeper significance in that term to Hongkong and father than appears at first sight. Both boats on which trouble with the crew occured carried cargoes of coal from Cardiff, and both were bound for the East, having apparently no particular destination in view. They were sent to Honkong, and finding how matters stood they were both ordered to Japan. But had there been a Russian fleet in these waters their eventual destination might have been Vladivostok, and then we should have had the entertaining spectacle of the Russian besieged embracing their Finish and Spanish deliverers. To Hongkong and farther was a clever conception, subtle of meaning, and hinting at immense possibilities. Unfortunately, the crews were not alive to the humour of the situations, and the Spaniards are not suffering from the lack of one of nature's greatest gifts.

FINNS AFRAID TO GO TO JAPAN.

An interesting case, in which seven Russian Finns were charged with refusing to proceed on the s.s. Resolut, to Japan, came before Captain L. Barnes Lawrence R.N., at the Marine Court on March 29th. Captain Martin Jorgensen, master of the Resolut, stated that the men had refused to work and the vessel had been kept in Hongkong for some days on account of their obstinacy.

Three of the men spoke English, and on being asked whether they would proceed to Japan, they replied that they had signed on to be paid off at Hongong.

Captain Jorgensen said the men were engaged for three months at Cardiff to proceed to "Hongkong and farther". The vessel had a cargo of coal for Sasebo, Japan. In his opinion the men were frightened.

One of the crew remarked that they were not frightened at all. They had signed to go to Hongkong and here they intended to stay. They refused to go to Japan.

Captain Barnes Lawrence pointed out to the men that they had agreed to go to "Hongkong and farther," which was the usual form of Norwegian agreements. It was true that coal was contraband of war, but in this case there was no risk involved. Between Hongkong and Japan there was absolutely no risk whatever, because the nearest Russian warship was at Madagascar, some thousands of miles away. Had there been any risk he would have taken that into consideration.

It was urged by the men that their Consul at Cardiff had not explained to them what they had signed. Four of the men said they clearly understood the charge and were determined not to go aboard ship again.

His Worship remarked that they had only a month to serve until they were discharged from the ship.

The men, however, remained obstinate and a sentence of three month imprisonment was imposed. In the case of the other three men, his Honour said he was not convinced that they understood the charge and he ordered that they be taken back to their ship.

The prisoners were removed, but second thoughts proved better and they one and all begged to be taken back to ship rather than go to gaol. They were therefore escorted back to the dock and the Bench was informed of the men's desire.

Captain Barnes Lawrence remarked that it was fortunate he had not recorded the sentence which had been passed on them, otherwise it would have been irrevocable. However, they now agreed to go back to ship and he would allow them to do so, at the same time warning them against committing further disturbances.

The men, wearing a broad smile, were then escorted to the "Resolut."

SPANISH SAILORS IN TROUBLE.

Another case, exactly similar to the first, except that it was a crew mostly composed of Spaniards instead of Russian Finns, that was concerned in the matter came before Captain Barnes Lawrence to-day Captain Olaf Johannesson, master of the steamship Knarven, charged 16 of his crew with impeding the voyage by refusing to work. The Knarven is bound from Cardiff with a cargo of coal, and the men signed on to go to "Hongkong or farther." They now alleged that they had signed on to go to Hongkong and they wished to be discharged. They absolutely refused to go to Japan, except under a new contract. When asked whether they preferred to return to their ship rather than go to prison, they unanimoulsy expressed their desire to go to prison. His Worship sentenced them to two months' imprisonment each.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GRAND DUKE'S ASSASSIN.

Condemned to Death.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Koliaeff, the assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius, has been condemned to death at Moscow. He declared he was a prisoner of civil war and not a criminal.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Frontier Delimitation.

HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A hitch has arisen in the Franco-Siamese delimitation under the last Convention, owing to the French Commissioners declaring that they have discovered errors in the geographical data supplied by Siam.

THE ITALIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

Rioting at Foggia.

A railway strike riot has taken place at Foggia in Italy.

The troops and the mob both fired.

Three were killed and ten wounded, the latter including several soldiers.

THE KING AT ALGIERS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The King has decided to prolong his stay at Algiers.

THE RIOT AT LIMOSGES.

Extent of Casualties.

Seven officers and 63 soldiers were wounded at the barricades in Limoges.

ENGLAND AND ALIENS.

Legislation Introduced.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Akers Douglas introduced the Aliens Bill.

EGYPT'S UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR.

Lord Edward Cecil Appointed.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Lord Edward Cecil has been appointed Under Secretary for War in the Egyptian Government.

THE ISSUE OF EXCHEQUER BONDS.

The average price obtained for the ten million issue of 2 3/4 per cent. Exchequer bonds is £98-13-10.

DREDGING THE MOULMEIN RIVER.

SUCCESSFUL RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

A Press Communique is published describing what has been done during the past three years to improve the navigable channel in the Moulmein river by means of the dredger Frederic Fryer which is now temporarily in Calcutta for repairs. The results, it appears, have been most encouraging, the channel having been deepened in some places by as much as two feet so that, to finish loading, vessels have of late had to go down only nine miles instead of twenty-one as was sometimes previously the case.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN INDIA.

A LARGE PROJECT SANCTIONED.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned as a productive public work a project estimated to cost Rs. 18,60,000 including indirect charges for irrigating the Divi Island at the Mouth of the River Kistna in the Madras Presidency by raising water from the river by means of centrifugal pumps driven by Diesel oil engines. It is estimated that the project will irrigate 50,000 acres of land and the net revenue anticipated is Rs, 1,76,658 per annum which is equivalent to a return of 9'50 per cent on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,860,000.

BOROUGH COUNCILS FOR CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has appointed a Committee to work out the details of a carefully worked out scheme for the decentralisation of the Calcutta Municipality. This scheme will receive the careful consideration of the Government of Bengal and will have to be submitted to the Government of India for sanction. Before any action is taken to give effect either to that scheme or to any modification of it, it will be published for general criticism and suggestion. The Committee will meet in the beginning of July.

BRIDGE has been associated with the Fifth Proposition, and is pretty often associated with the Bridge of Sighs. A painter has been giving another view of it. The Hon. John Collier's presentment of a bridge-party, one of the successes of Show Sunday, represents two lady-players, one of whom is evidently very much displeased. The title of the picture is "The Cheat" ; and, if half one hears is true, the picture is not far out, and its title has considerable reason to be.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

VOLCANO ACTIVE AT JOWALA MUKHI.

SHOCKS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, APRIL 19.

Major Lane, I.M.S., of 1-6th Gurkhas, who passed through Amritsar, yesterday, states that it will take a considerable time to clear up the country of the wreckage occasioned by the earthquake.

Sergeant-Major Hives, Punjab Light Horse, who has just returned from Palampur reports that supplies are plentiful there and cooly labour is not difficult to procure. He says that Postal communication has improved and that mails have been running regularly since the 15th instant. He states that the roads for miles around are split open, leaving hardly a pathway one foot broad in certain places and that they look as if they had been blown up by dynamite. He declares that mountains have been dislocated, and owing to the melting of the snow huge boulders, weighing hundreds of tons each, are gradually sliding downwards and threaten destruction to the adjacent villages.

He also reports a volcano has burst open near the shrine at Jowala Mukhi, and molten lava is being erupted from its crater. This confirms our supposition that the recent seismic disturbances were due to internal volcanic activity somewhere near the region most affected.

The roads are passable to within a few miles of Palampur. Thirty-five people are reported to have been killed in Bajaura, but no lives were lost among the Europeans. The roads however, are blocked and no mails have reached Bajaura from Simla since the 4th instant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

The Madras Government report in connection with earthquake as follows under yesterday's date :—There was no earthquake in the districts of South Canara, North Arcot and Salem. There were slight shocks, but no damage in Madras and in parts of Nellore, Kurnool and Guntoor districts. A severe shock was felt at Ongole in the Guntur district on the 2nd instant, and there were continued slight shocks up to the 5th. Some buildings were cracked, but there was no serious damage or casualty. Reports from the Collector of Madura and the Resident of Travancore have not been received, but it is not likely any shock was felt there.

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

A report as telegraphed yesterday is as follows :—

Colonel Rennick reports from Bajaura, Kulu that the Kulu valley is disolated from Mandi to Platch. He estimates the probable loss, of life in the Kulu valley at 700, including 50 souls on his own estates, 100 in Kotkandi and 207 in the town of Sultanpur which is in ruins. The bodies have been exhumed and disposed of. No European lives have been lost, but houses, except General Osborn's at Naggar, are ruined. Government bungalows suffered equally. The Duff-Dunbar bridge is gone. Kaman bridge is tottering and requires immediate attention to maintain communications. Scarcity of provisions prevails. The people are panic-stricken and traffic is congested. Shocks of earthquake are felt during the nights and days, ever since the 4th instant. There was a severe one last night, people are in want of shelter. The local officials are working well. The roads require clearing. He suggests that a few thousand of corrugated iron sheets should be thrown into the valley for protection in the rains. The Kaman bridge, referred to, is probably the bridge over the Gol river on Mandi-Kulu main route which the Mandi authorities were yesterday stated to be temporarily repairing. Lt Mckain, a hospital assistant and a party of Pioneers start at once by double marches to Kulu with medical stores. I have wired to the Tahsildar to utilize the Government Treasury in making advances to traders to open shops and in distributing of food gratuitously to the needy and to report further requirements. No further news have been received of Mr. Calvert, but he expects him to arrive at Sultanpur on 21st or 22nd.

The following details are reported of the loss of life and properly in the tahsil Saraj, Kulu, as verified by Negis and Patwaris—Kothi Panorabis, deaths 12, wounded 12. Separate houses and some hamlets are wholly demolished.

Kothi Dhaul, 2 wounded. 41 houses are destroyed.

Kothi Kandi, 42 houses destroyed.

Kothi Kot, 5 killed, 11 wounded. 465 houses destroyed.

Kothi Bohramgarh, 5 killed. Most of the houses destroyed.

Kothi Janji. one man killed, 2 wounded, Many houses destroyed.

Kothi Naraingarh, 5 killed and 5 wounded.

Kothi Nimki 3 killed and 4 wounded ; also sheep, goats and cattle in considerable numbers.

Tahsil Kanungo reports the following additional deaths in Sara Tahsil. Shichari 6 ; Chahni 3 ; Manglour, 36 Gopalpur 7 ; Sarchi 7.

Wasir Mandi wires.—Kamand bridge is repaired. Roads to Kulu, Hoshiarpur and Palampur are opened with difficulty for mule traffic.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab visited Kangra town on Saturday and Sunday, seeing all that has been done there and the present measures of relief for the indigent and injured. The whole town with its historic fort and temple is, according to a Special correspondent, is one vast mass of ruins, not a single house being left standing. Medical assistance there is ample for local needs. Missionaries and a party from the Arya Samaj are also doing good medical and general relief work besides. A number of bodies, pilgrims state, are under the ruins of the high three-storeyed houses and the work of exhumation will be very heavy, but it is being proceeded with by civil labour as the Pioneers are urgently required to re-open the road to Hoshiarpur, which will take weeks to accomplish. The Public Works Department are also sending up labour gangs. The latest estimate of the number of towns-people killed in Kangra, apart from pilgrims, is somewhat under 1,400, Sir Charles Rivaz satisfied himself that all possible relief is being given. He now visits Palampur returning to Lahore on Friday. Communication between Kulu and Kangra Valley has not yet been opened so that news from the former district is defficient. It is believed, however, that the loss of life has not been very great, though many houses are destroyed, while the damage done to the roads is extensive. Medical aid will be immediately provided, if telegraphic reports, when the wire is opened, show that it is required.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. SILESIA.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Silesia to-day from the Victoria Dock, No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 8, on the 20th instant, at 10 a. m., sharp. Deck passengers and ayahs should be at the Port Health disinfecting station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock with all their luggage and kit at 7 a. m. sharp, the 20th instant :—Major and Mrs C Baddeley, Mr R W Egerton, Mr W Eckardt, Mr and Mrs C J Hallifax, Mrs Hensley, Mr and Mrs P Kehr, Mr Eugen Laccorn, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Polwhele and infant, Mr F L Reid, Mrs A Schelling, Mr A Solomen, Mr M Scherbak, Mr and Mrs R Tilemann, Col J F Worliedge, Mrs G von der Wanse.

THE POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 19.

The Annual Boxing Tournament will take place on the General Parade Ground on and from Monday the 24th to Saturday 29th April, the programme and other details have been completed.

There are four competitions for officers, each carrying a silver cup, value Rs 100, as the prize, and it is gratifying to find the names of a few Poona Volunteer officers figuring for the first time in the entries. The officers' list shows three entries for Bantam Weights, four for Light Weights, five for Middle Weights and one for Catch Weights.

The contests for non-commissioned officers and men have attracted a large number of entries from all parts of India, even from the distant region of Lebong. There are 28 for the Bantams, 28 Light Weights, 15 Intermediate, 8 middle and 3 for the Catch Weights.

The corps to be represented at the Tournament are the 13th Hussars from Trimulghery ; the King's Royal Rifles, Bareilly ; the Bedfords, Jhansi ; the Yorks, Bombay ; the Connaught Rangers, Ahmednagar ; the Royal Welsh Fusiliers Lebong ; the South Wales Borderers, Mean Meer, the Royal Irish Rifles, Meerut ; the 1st Essex ; Bangalore ; L Battery, Trimulghery ; 16th Battery, Trimulghery ; G. Battery, Bangalore ; P. Battery, Mhow ; the Royal Lancers, Umballa ; the South Stafford, Allahabad ; the Leicesters, Belgaum ; the Manchesters, Secunderabad : Royal Scots Fusiliers, Bareilly ; 75th Battery, Kamptee ; 12th Lancers, Umballa and the Carabineers, Bangalore. There are also good entries from the two Regiments of the station, namely the East Lancashire and the Argyll and Sutherland Higlanders.

The competitions for Boys under seventeen have drawn 14 contestants.

There are some well-known and skilful fighters among the lot, and the competitions may be expected to be keen. It is surprising that none of the Lincolns appear in the list of entries. The Regiment includes some of the finest fighters in India "Gipsy" Smith for choice. It is not impossible, however, that a couple of additional contests may be arranged later on, and in that case it would be interesting to find a few more Middle Weights in the ring.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

His Excellency Lord Kitchener leaving Delhi on Monday visits during the ensuing fortnight : Muttra on the 17th instant ; Agra on the 18th ; Bareilly on the 19th ; Naini Tal on the 20th ; Ranikhet on the 24th ; Almora on the 25th ; Kotdwara on the 26th ; Lansdowne on the 27th ; Dehra Dun on the 28th ; Pathancote on the 29th ; and Mian Mir on the 1st May. From Pathancote the Commander-in-Chief will probably pay a visit to Dharmsala. His Excellency is due in Simla on the 2nd May.

ARRIVALS, April 19.

Col J F Worlledge, 98th Inft, on leave from Secunderabad.
Lieut R B Worgan, 1st Lincoln Regt on leave from Secunderabad.
Captain W C Grove, S and T Corps on duty from Poona.
Major J P Blakeway, R E, on leave from Raipur.
Lieut A S T Harsey, The Buffs, on leave from Poona.
Capt D A L Day, R Rl Warwick Regt. on leave from Quetta.
Lieut C G Jeffery, York Regt. on leave from Deesa.
Lieut E Sydenham, Rl Warwick, on leave from Quetta.
Major A Wallace Dunlop, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, on lerve from Jhelum,
Brig-General R B Adam, F A, on leave from Umballa
Lieut Col F F Luno, 8th Lancers, on leave from Rawalpindi,
Lieut Col T J C Livingston, The Black Watch, on leave from Peshawar.
Lieut R F H Wallace, The Black Watch on leave from Peshawar.
Major Gilbert Cooper. E Survey, on leave from England.
Capt C H Wood, 4th Rajputs, on leave from Umballa.
Major E A E Lith bridge, oxford L I, on leave from Lucknow.
Brig-Genl J Spens, Staff on leave from Allahabad.
Capt L A Smith, R H A on leave, from Meerut.
Lieut Col C F G Young, 6th Jatts L I, on leave from Meerut.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presided, and there were also present Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr, James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, Mr Sassoon J. David Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. W. D. Shepphard Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia Municipal Secretary.

ONE DRAIN TO EMPTY INTO ANOTHER.

The Commissioner in a letter of 30th March requested sanction to Messrs John Roberts and Co. being authorised to cause the drain of their premises, Custom House Road, to empty into a Municipal drain by connecting the same to a drain belonging to Bai Meherbai Burjorji Batliwalla, owner of premises in the vicinity. The Commissioner stated that the premises to be drained were about thirty years old, that the party was addressed in the matter and that he did not consider the objections raised to be valid.

The sanction applied for was granted.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

The meeting considered a letter to the Corporation from Mr. Lalubhoy Harkisondas, drawing attention to a breakage of the main pipe in the New Hanuman Lane, and stating that water had been continually running to waste for about a month. He requested that steps should be taken in future to prevent such waste, and that proper notice should be taken of the negligence of the Municipal servants concerned.

The Commissioner stated in a letter of the 14th inst. that the leakage referred to was from an old stop cock of property belonging to the City Improvement Trust, That notice was served on the Trust Engineer on 27th January 1905 asking him to repair the stop cock and it was complied with on 31st January 1905. The same stop cock was again found leaking on 8th February 1905 and as soon as this was noticed the Inspector of the Ward asked the City Improvement Trust Surveyor in charge of the Section to have it repaired. As the repairs were not carried out, the supply to the property was closed. The stop cock being of old pattern, it was easy for the occupants of the house to re-open the supply and they were keeping the stop cock open and allowing the water to run to waste. When this was discovered, the Inspector jammed the lead pipe and stopped the supply on the 10th February, and intimation was sent to the Improvement Trust, and the stop cock was subsequently repaired. The leak in question was not a serious one.

Dr. Viegas said complaints had again and again been made regarding waste of water in the city, and he thought the same was owing to the negligent supervision of the Municipal Inspectors. He was of opinion an example should be made in the present case of the Inspector to blame.

The meeting resolved that the letter should be sent to the Corporation with an intimation that the Standing Committee considered a reply should be sent to Mr. Lalubhoy Harkisondas in the terms stated by the Municipal Commissioner

THE "TIMES" ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

The Commissioner, in a letter of the 12th inst., stated that he had sanctioned the purchase for the Museum Library of the Victoria Gardens from Mr. Hooper, the "Times" Agent, Calcutta, of one copy of the recently completed Encyclopaedia Britannica, for Rs. 600, the cost to be met from the Commissioner's discretional Contingent Grant. The Commissioner explained that the work would be of great use to persons making reference to objects of interest on view in the Museum.

Mr. Sassoon J. David wanted to know if the public would be allowed access to the Encyclopaedia.

Mr. Macdonald said they would be allowed to do so, and was of opinion that the work would be valuable to the library.

The meeting resolved to record the Commissioner's letter.

EXCESS IN THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

The Secretary, in a letter to the Chairman, stated that the printing grant for his office was likely to exceed the budget grant for 1904-05 by about Rs. 1,300, and asked that the Corporation should be recommended to sanction an additional grant to meet the excess, which was due to increased matter of the Corporation and Standing Committee proceedings.

The letter was directed to be forwarded to the Corporation for sanction.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

JUDGMENTS OF THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

CONFIRMED BY HIGH COURT.

SIR Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting in the Appeal Court yesterday afternoon, delivered judgment on an appeal in the case of Anandrao Vinayek and others against the Secretary of State and the City Improvement Trustees from a judgment of the Tribunal of Appeal, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the appellant ; the Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Little and Co., appeared for the Government ; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the City Improvement Trust,

It appeared that the appellant's property consisted of 2,760 square yards of land with buildings thereon in New Hanooman Lane. The claim made for the property before the Special Commissioner was for Rs. 2,05,169, but the Special Collector awarded only Rs. 74,360-12-0, Subsequently the appellants' claim was raised to Rs. 2,22,537. The Tribunal of Appeal, which had inspected the property which is situated in the heart of the city, close to important markets and thoroughfares, awarded the appellants Rs. 84,729-12-10, or an increase of Rs. 10,470-14-0, which sum was to be paid in by the Collector with interest at 6 per cent. thereon from the date on which the Collector took possession. Government were also to pay the taxed costs of this reference.

The Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Appeal Court, said the evidence, as the Tribunal remarked, was very meagre ; and his lordship did not think the respondents had made good their contention that a greater deduction should be allowed. In coming to this conclusion, his lordship had not overlooked the respondents' contention that the expectation as to the demand for godowns was too sanguine ; but his lordship thought there was reliable evidence in support of the Tribunal's view. The result then was that the respondents had failed to convince his lordship that the Court ought to increase the allowance for deduction made in the award. Though by common consent rental had been taken as the basis of valuation, it was legitimate to test the result by a reference to the price at which it worked out per square yard, and while the Rs. 21 per square yard could not be regarded as excessive, the Court was of opinion that tested even by the instance of Bhagwan Hemraji's land, it could not be considered as obviously too low, when regard was had to the respective advantages and disadvantages of the two properties. The conclusion therefore, to which the learned Chief Justice came was that the Tribunal's award should be confirmed and the appellants should pay the costs of the appeal, and the respondent trustees should pay the costs of the objections. The respondents would only get one set of costs.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Raghunathdas Gopaldas and two others who claimed to recover from the Secretary of State for India-in-Council and the City of Bombay Improvement Trust a sum of Rs. 80,000 over and above Rs. 1,69,080, the sum awarded to them by the Improvement Trust Tribunal of Appeal in respect of their land and buildings situated at the junction of Sheikh Memon Street and Hanuman Lane.

The Chief Justice summarised the facts of the case which have already appeared in these columns, and cited nine instances of sales of other properties in the neighbourhood, and proceeded to remark : The Tribunal then on a consideration of all the evidence, and taking an average of the instances adduced before them. came to the conclusion that "they were not prepared to give any more for the property than the average thus found," and so allowed the claimants 21 1-2 years, purchase. This striking of an average, as done by the Tribunal, may be a crude method of calculations, and it may be that the first instance should not have been discarded, but I cannot say that the claimants have been awarded too little, This average is but one of the factor in the case, Mr. Morris, the claimants' own witness, who probably would not see on the side of underestimation, at first valued the property at 22'22 years' purchase ; though he subsequently raised it to 24 years' purchase. While Mr. Stevens, another of the claimants' witnesses very candidly admitted that before this, he had been in favour of treating ordinary house-property as a six per cent. investment Then we have been told, and it has not been denied, that the price fixed by the Tribunal works out Rs. 600 per square yard, and that, it is said, is the highest price ever realised, and may be fairly looked at as a check. Mr. Inverarity for the claimants has referred to the Secretary of State for India-in-Council vs. Shaumagaraya Mudaliar, I. L. R., 16 Mad., 369, where 25 years' purchase was allowed in respect of a quarry, as supporting his contention ; but I do not think the decision really helps the claimants, and what it appears to establish is the reluctance of their Lordships on appeal to depart from the opinion of the First Court, and thus read, it lends sanction to the general remarks. This brings me to the Trusts' cross-objections of which two have been urged before us ; first, that the Tribunal erred (a) in making a deduction of 1 p. c. only for vacancies, collections and bad debts, and (b) in allowing for insurance only upon nine-tenths of the present value of the claimants' buildings, whereas the same ought to have been calculated upon nine-tenths of the original value or cost thereof. The first point for our consideration is whether they can be entertained. It is urged that they cannot, because no leave has been granted by the President of Tribunal, which permits of their being filed. Section 48 (11) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 provides that in any case in which the President may grant a certificate that the case is a fit one for appeal, there shall be an appeal to the High Court from the award or any part of the award. This provision has been validated by another Act of 1904 and by the first paragraph of Section 581 of the C. P. C. A certificate has been granted by the President on the application of the claimants in these words : "I hereby certify that the above award is a fit one for an appeal to the High Court under Section 48 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act of 1898 on the grounds accompanying the petition of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., attorneys for the claimants herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed." The Section simply enacts that the President may grant "a certificate that the case is a fit one for appeal," and why the certificate does not follow these words I do not know. However, it has not been suggested that the certificate is not within Section 48 (11), and I will deal with the question on the assumption that it is. The subsection does not provide for leave to appeal being granted to any individual, but a certificate that "the case is a fit one for appeal," that is, the whole case, and not any particular part of it. The consequence of the grant of this certificate is that "there shall be an appeal" to the High Court from the award, or any part of the award, and this must mean that there shall be a right of appeal, or to use the language of the C. P. C., that an appeal will lie to the High Court. The grant of the certificate, therefore, entitled the Improvement Trustees, as well as the claimants to appeal from the award or any part of the award, for the case was determined to be a fit one for appeal, and it, therefore, follows that the Improvement Trustees as respondents are entitled to object in manner provided by Section 561 of the C.P.C. We suggest that in future certificates should follow the words of the Section. But I am clearly of opinion that in the materials at present before us we ought not, on the cross-objections, to interfere with the determination of the Tribunal on either of the points I have specified. They both involve matters of detail on which the Tribunal is not shown to have erred. The result therefore, is that we confirm the award, and direct the costs of the appeal to be borne by the appellant, and those of the cross-objections by the Improvement Trustees. One set of costs as between the respondents. The costs to be taxed in accordance with the practice on the Appellate Side.

THE Porte has raised the spectre of another Albanian rising. The cause of the trouble is a decree which has the effect of confiscating the property of the Mussulman Nonconformist sect of the Begtaki, who repudiate Mahomet and take as their prophet his Cousin Ali, and are accordingly detested by Orthodox Moslems. The sect is, however, very strong in Albania, and successive governors have been wise enough to ignore the persecuting decree. The present Vali, however, Osman Pasha, has recently seised two mosques and the property in them, with the result that the whole district is in arms.

THE famous "tiara of Tissaphernes," once reckoned among the treasures of the Paris Louvre, will not have been forgotten. By the time the experts had done with it, its connection with Tissaphernes was entirely disestablished, and its right to be considered a tiara at all seriously impugned. Now a like fate has overtaken another tiara in the same collection, which has maintained its pride of place in the official catalogue for quite as long. This tiara turns out to be a tesaro, and inspection has further discovered upon it the signature of a Paris silversmith, instead of that of the Persian artificer to whom it was believed to be due. Tiaras seem likely to go out of fashion at the Louvre.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

POSITION OF THE INDUSTRY.

A FAVOURABLE OUTLOOK.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Grahams Building, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sassoon J. David, of the David and Standard Mills, presiding. Amongst those present were ; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey (Western India S.W. and Manufacturing Co. Ld ; Hindustan S. and W. Mill Co. Ld. and Indian Manufacturing Co. Ld.); Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey (Tricumdas Mills, Ld and Lakhmidas Khimji S. and W. Co. Ld.); Mr. Purshotam Jivandas (Bombay Cotton Mill), Mr. H. E. E. Proctor and Mr. H. Gawthorn (Kohinoor Mills, Ld.); Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla (Svadeshi Mills Ld.); Mr. Morarji Narotum Gordhandas and Mr. J. K. Paruiker (Jewraj Baloo S. and W. Co, Ld.) ; Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (Nicol Mills) ; Mr. S. A. Nathan (E. D. Sassoon Mill) ; Mr. Goolam Hoosein Allana (Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Ld) ; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Cowasji and Mr. H. R. Umrigar (Jubilee Manufacturing Co. Ld) ; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and Mr. D. B. Petit (Emperor Edward Mills, Porbhani Ginning and Pressing Company, Ld ; Umri Ginning Company Ld and Godavery Ginning and Pressing Company, Ld.) ; Mr. D. E. Wacha (Morarji S. and W. Co. Ld. and Sholapur S. and W. Company; Ld.) ; Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim and Mr. C. J. A. Wadia (Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mill and Crescent Mill) ; Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas and Mr. Pranjivandas Narandas (Saraswatee Mills, Ld); Mr. H. R. Greaves (The Imperial, Empress, New Empress, James Greaves, Connaught, Leopold, Apollo and Howard and Bullough Mills Companies Ld.) ; Mr. Munmohandas Ramji (Indian Manufacturing Co. Ld.) ; and Mr. C. J. Michael Acting Secretary do the Association.

The Acting Secretary Mr. C. J. Michael having read the notice convening the meeting, the Committee's report which had been circulated to the members, was taken as read.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said : Gentlemen,—As is customary on these occasions, I beg to propose that the report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1904, together with the statement of accounts appended thereto, be approved and adopted. In moving the adoption of our annual reports, it has been the Chairman's practice to review the report laid before the meeting, and to make a few observations on questions affecting the interest of the industry we represent. I do not intend to depart from this time-honoured custom on the present occasion, and will, therefore, say a few words on questions dealt with by your Committee, and which, I trust, would prove of general interest. Before I do so, however, I will take this opportunity to refer to the sad duty your Committee had to perform, during the course of last year, in recording their deep regret at the death of three of the leading members of the Mercantile community of Bombay who were all of them intimately connected with the cotton industry of this city. Two of these belonged to the well-known house of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., viz., Sir George Cotton and Mr. John R. Greaves, and the third was that great Indian, whose name is now a household word throughout India, the late Mr. J. N. Tata. It is our sad duty also this occasion, to have to record with deep regret the recent death of another gentleman, who took a keen interest in textile affairs, namely, Mr. H. S. Batliwalla, of the Jamshed Mills, who were members of the Association, I take this opportunity to endorse, on behalf of the Association, our Committee's messages of condolence to the firms and families of the deceased gentlemen. And now gentlemen, I shall refer to the report before us as briefly as I can.

AN IMPROVED SITUATION.

In the first place, then, I must confess that I feel a certain amount of gratification in being able, at the end of my first year's Chairmanship, to take a retrospect of a year which, though it opened with a cheerless outlook that lasted till almost the end of the year, had latterly paved the way to an era of a long-awaited prosperity, and which towards its end held out good promise for the continuance of the improved situation and encouraged the hope that after the manifold vicissitudes and the many critical periods that we had passed through, we had at last entered upon what seemed to be a period of genuine prosperity. This promise, as the past few months have shown, has been fulfilled, so far as we can see. If we look back at the annals of this Association, if we, in fact, look back at the history of our industry ever since its inception in this country, we shall not be able to point to a single year with such a good record as the present year promises to show, as it is expected to turn out, a year of unprecedented prosperity, not only for the textile industry of this country, but for the sister industry of Lancashire and for our Japanese rivals as well. It is very gratifying for us to note in this connection that the year which opens with such bright prospects for us should be the year in which it is our good fortune to welcome to our shores, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The coincidence is exceedingly gratifying in that it makes it possible for Bombay city to express its loyalty to the Royal visitors in a manner worthy of the city and the visitors themselves. It is to be hoped therefore that the members of our Association would co-operate in a most liberal and hearty manner in supporting the museum scheme which is in contemplation for the event, especially as any movement that has the advancement of technical and scientific studies for its object is sure to benefit our industry. Many causes have contributed towards bringing about this unexpected turn of the tide, chief among which has been the unusually brisk demand for yarn in China. This demand was the natural outcome of a partial depletion of stocks, due to reduced exports to China caused by the short-time movement that was the order of the day during several months of last year throughout the textile world. Our own exports alone showed a reduction of 144,000 bales as compared with the figures for 1903. Moreover, the demand that set in was increased owing to the enhanced spending capacity of the Chinese agriculturists and labourers as the result of the present war, and owing to the steady rise in silver. Secondly, we owe much to the recent years of prosperity this country has experienced, which has increased the local demand for our production. Thirdly, to adduce one more reason, we have had in our favour the recent great decline in the price of cotton, which brought down the market to about its normal level. Consequent upon these favourable circumstances our industry is passing through a period of recuperation and of profit-making, and we must congratulate ourselves for the fact that all the mills in Bombay are working full time now, and that there is not a single spindle idle at present. The outlook for 1905 is therefore cheerful, and from the profit-earning point of view it may be depended upon to turn out a more successful year than any that we have hitherto experienced. It is to be hoped that these remarks will convey a feeling of satisfaction to the minds of weary shareholders who have given up all dreams of satisfactory dividends, for we all wish them prosperity, as their prosperity essentially means our own real, genuine prosperity. The reason why a prosperous balance-sheet period for the end of this year might be safely reckoned upon lies in the fact that nearly all our mills have been able to dispose of their production ahead, almost up to the end of the year, at a good margin of profit. The year 1904 was a bad dividend paying one, as the situation began improving only during the last few months. Prior to that owing to American speculation, cotton prices were prohibitively high for some months, and it was only in the case of a few fortunate mills who had bought cotton in advance that fair results could be shown. The situation is different now, as at the present price of cotton it pays well to keep the mills busy full time. But having said this I feel that my review of the situation and the bright picture I have drawn of the future would not serve the intended purpose, were I not to supplement our note of congratulation with a few words that stand uppermost in my mind in this connection, namely, that it behoves us now, not to be carried away by the passing wave of prosperity, but to look to the future to take full advantage of the situation, to review our position and consolidate our interests.

QUESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

The large profits now earned, like everything else connected with human affairs, cannot be counted upon as a permanency. The disconcerting fluctuations in cotton and in silver prices that we have witnessed of late years, must be reckoned with as recurring factors, and we must also bear in mind that our trade with China is threatened with abnormally keen competition not only from Japan, but, in the not distant future, from China herself. I think, therefore, as I just said, it is now the proper time for those, who have the true interest of the industry at heart, not to be carried away by the good results of one or two fortunate years, but to look instead to the husbanding and safeguarding of our resources against bad times and to meeting to a greater extent the local demand for production. It is also now the proper time for us to make some provision for Provident Funds by setting aside a portion of our profits to form the nucleus of such a fund for granting bonuses to deserving workmen and for compensation in case of accidents, etc. I referred to this subject at our annual meeting the year before last, but no favourable opportunity presented itself for our doing anything in the matter till this year, and I sincerely commend the idea to the consideration of all millowners, in the interest of our industry and also for the sake of our operatives.

Speaking of our operatives, we all know how necessary it is for us to have a steady supply of skilled labour, and now that the time is favourable for the purpose, it behoves us to take some steps, as soon as possible in order to cope with the dislocation caused by the plague in our labour market at regular intervals. Plague is the worst difficulty that we have to contend with in connection with our operatives. It must be remembered that when we lose a trained hand through plague, and we have already lost in this manner a large percentage of such trained hands, we cannot replace him except by the employment of unskilled labour. I would therefore take this opportunity to commend to your most earnest consideration the advisability of our persuading our workmen, by all the means in our power, to get inoculated. We might popularize inoculation by offering the mill-hands substantial inducements. But in matters of this kind, concerted action is necessary, as no solitary mill can carry out the idea without running the risk of facing a strike among the mill-hands. If, therefore, this meeting approves of the idea, I shall take an opportunity as early as possible to suggest to your new Committee the formation of a Special Committee for the purpose of going into this matter with a view to taking practical action in this connection.

STATISTICAL FIGURES.

Turning to the statistical figures in our report we find that they are all well explained by the remarks that accompany them and I shall therefore not allude to them. There is one interesting feature, however, to which I may draw attention and that is the increase in the number of looms during 1904. The returns made by the mills as at 30th June, 1904, show that Bombay Island has added 1,011 looms to her complement, while the rest of India has added only 284, and in this important department Bombay now represents 53·23 per cent. of India's total. Satisfactory as these figures are, I think however that the returns from June last up to this month will show an additional increase of about four to five thousands looms in Bombay. In spindles there has been practically no increase during the year, which fact taken together with the increase in looms, indicates a further reduction in future in the manufacture of reeled yarn for export to foreign countries than that now shown in the report before us. It is encouraging to note in this connection that it seems as though we are now entering upon a period which marks the commencement of an increasing demand for local yarn and cloth in the country itself, a demand strengthened by successive seasons of favourable rainfall and the consequent activity in trade all round. As regards exports of cloth to China, it is interesting to note that the year 1904 shows an increase of nearly 17 times on the figures for 1903, which is very satisfactory. Coming to our position as regards cotton we approach a subject that has been engrossing much attention of late. The increased and improved cultivation of cotton is contemplated everywhere and our thanks are due to the Government of India for the steps they are now taking for the improvement of cotton cultivation with special reference to the selection and distribution of seed suitable for sowing.

IMPROVING FACILITIES.

The other questions dealt with in the report are most of them of general interest. It is thought by the members of your Committee that the annual grant to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute should be continued, and in view of the recent discussion in the local Press, and at the Corporation Hall as to the qualifications of students passed by the Institute, it is to be hoped that measures would be taken to increase the practical efficiency of the students and qualify them more thoroughly to fill up the positions open to them in our mills and factories. While on this subject, it is highly satisfactory to note that under the State Scholarships, recently founded by the Government of India, with a view to the holders proceeding to Europe to pursue a special course of studies in connection with the textile industry, the Bombay Government have already selected two candidates from Bombay town to undergo the necessary studies as the holders of the new scholarship. With reference to the remarks I made in connection with the putting up of chawls for mill-hands by the Improvement Trust, on certain conditions, this matter which has already been under consideration for such a long time, now rests simply on the embodiment in the Act by the Legislative Council, of the proposed amendments to the Improvement Trust Act. As soon as this is accomplished, it is to be hoped that a number of millowners will be in a position to take advantage of the facilities afforded them, and erect chawls for their workmen under conditions that would be beneficial to the city at large and to the mill-hands. Speaking about the Improvement Trust, I will take this opportunity to thank you, gentlemen, for again re-electing me as your representative on the Board of Trustees, and I hope that I shall continue to look after the interests of our Association in the future to the best of my ability, as I have done in the past. It is some consolation to note that our efforts at obtaining a reduction in the water rate for industrial purposes havr met with a certain measure of success, as the rate has been reduced from this Municipal year by 2 annas per 1,000 gallons. I suppose we must be content with small mercies for the present. Let us hope, however, that our claim for more favourable consideration will not be lost sight of, and that we shall obtain a further substantial reduction in the near future. With reference to the Chrmbers of Cmmerce Conference held in Calcutta in the first week of January last, it is to be regretted that in spite of the representations made by your Committee and the somewhat lengthy correspondence they had on the subject with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, they could not, for reasons shown in the correspondence, obtain effective representation for our Association, at the Conference; but it is to be sincerely hoped that as the result of your Committee's efforts our Association would be represented at future Conferences.

FISCAL AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

I do not intend referring on this occasion to the question of the Excise Duty on lines already traversed, as that would serve no useful purpose. The Government are aware that nothing would be more gratifying to us than the abolition of the impost, but we would rather not have that if it would mean the abolition of the import duty on foreign cloth as well. The manner in which the impost was made has engendered a feeling of insecurity in the minds of enterprising Indian capitalists. It is easy to understand that if local enterprises are to be penalized at the bidding of the powerful electors of Great Britain, the idea will take root in the minds of local capitalists that no industrial enterprise, started with local capital will be able to secure unfettered development as soon as they come to clash with the powerful interest of rival enterprises in Great Britain. From this point of view, if from no other, the Excise duty is peculiarly undesirable. It has been said in this connection that one of the effects of the duty has been to give an advantage to the hand loom over the power loom weavers. Mr. Johnson, of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, has recently taken a great deal of trouble to make this point clear and has shown that this is a factor that we have to reckon with. It seems to me, however, that in spite of the exemption from Excise duty which hand looms enjoy, the power loom will continue to hold its own in the future, as I am firmly convinced that there is ample room in India for the expansion of both the hand and the power loom. As ragards our Exchange relations with China, I may be allowed to say a few words on this occasion. Article II. of the Treaty between Great Britain and China, which has recently come into force, stipulates that the latter Power agrees to take the necessary steps to provide a uniform national coinage and pledges China to a currency reform. The American Commission on International Exchange which recently visited Europe and the Far East, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of the Imperial Chinese Customs, and the China Press, all strongly advocate the adoption of a uniform currency in China, on anticipation of the introduction of a gold standard at a suitable time. The latest advices from China indicate that the Chinese Board of Revenue have begun, since 1903, to collect and store up gold bars with the object of starting a gold standard. It is estimated that at the present rate of collection it will take at least 6 or 7 years more before the Chinese can have a gold standard. This confirms the view taken by Sir Earnest Satow, the British Minister of Peking, who informed us at the meeting we held in these rooms in his honour in 1903, while he was passing through Bombay on his way to China that he did not think the change in China from the silver to the gold standard would come about at least for some years longer. Till then, our exchange relations with China will I think, make the trade with that country nothing but a gamble. I referred last year to the advisability of the Government of India purchasing silver in such a manner as not to give rise to sudden and excessive fluctuations in the price of silver. I am glad to note in this connection that, as the result of the report of the American Commission on International Exchanges recommending the buying of silver for coinage by various Governments at regular periods to maintain stability, the Government of India has been recently making its purchases with regularity, and the consequence is that the fluctuations in London was limited to 2d in 1904, while in 1903 it was 6d.

GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT.

Of the other items in the report with which we are concerned, there is one on which I think I may as well as say a few words. We note from the figures given in the report that the average monthly shipment of yarn to the Levant now exceed considerably the entire year's shipment of 1901-02. This result should be extremely gratifying if we can be sure of the continuance of such large shipments in future. I am afraid that the dearness of American cotton during 1904 has been chiefly responsible for the exceptional demand in the Levant for the comparatively cheap Indian yarn during that year. In spite of this, however, if the Bombay mills devote some attention to the needs of the Levant market, and supply it with the right kind of goods there is no reason why we should not secure a considerable share of the Levant trade. We have reason, so far, however, to note with gratification the result of the systematic efforts inaugurated by our ex-Secretary for capturing the Levant markets. There are several other items in the report which call for coment, but I think, gentlemen, I have already taken enough of your time and I will now, therefore, conclude by making reference to our indebtedness to the Government of India for the great interest it has evinced, during recent years, in all matters affecting the commerce and industry of this country. I believe, I echo the sentiments of all present when I say that at no period of the history of the Government of India such care and attention have been paid to the true economic interests of India as under the administration of Lord Curzon. It is encouraging to note with what zeal and thoroughness, measures calculated to benefit true and industry, have been considered and in many cases put into practice of late by the Government of India. The scholarships for Textile studies I have spoken, of the Commercial Mission to Persia, the Agricultural Conference held in September last in Poona, the Extension of Railways and the Irrigation schemes, the systematic encouragement of Technical Education, the steps that are being taken for the improvement of cotton cultivation, are all matters in which we are concerned in one way or another, and which testify to the genuine and sympathetic interest the Government are taking in the cause of trade and industry. But the most practical evidence the Government of India have given as regards its attitude towards the economic interests of India is the establishment of the new Department of Commerce and Industry, to work which two of Bombay's ablest men have been taken away, namely, Mr. W. L. Harvey, who had earned the respect and esteem of all as one of our ablest Municipal Commissioners, and who was instrumental in getting the Corporation to recognise the justice of our contention in favour of reduced water-rates for trade purposes and the other Mr. F. Noel Paton, the ex-Secretary of our Association, to whose services highly complimentary references were made by the members of this Association on the occasion of a presentation that was made to him on the eve of his departure for Calcutta. We must feel specially gratified at the selection of Mr. Noel Paton to the Director Generalship of Commercial Intelligence in India as we may now confidently expect that all the varied and complex questions relating to the industrial interests of this country will be dealt with by the new Department with the aid of an officer whose grasp of the technical and other details relating to our commerce and industry pre-eminently qualifies him for the new position he now occupies. Before taking my seat, gentlemen, I should like to take this opportunity to express on behalf of the Association our best thanks to my colleagues on your Committee for the valuable services they have rendered to the Association, and to Mr. C. J. Michael, our Acting Secretary, for the very satisfactory manner in which he performed his duties during the absence of Mr. Paton on a long holiday last year, and the capable manner in which he compiled the greater part of the report before us while carrying on his duties single-handed since the departure of our ex-Secretary for Calcutta.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to move the adoption of the report before us.

THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS THACKERSY.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersy said:—Gentlemen,—Our Chairman has given, in his very lucid speech a resume of work done by your Committee in the past year, and also given his opinion on the present position of the Cotton industry. He has rightly pointed out that we have entered upon a year of unprecedented prosperity. May it long continue. It must however be remembered that this one fat year follows upon a number of disastrously lean ones which it will take many fat years to make up for. As our chairman has touched upon the causes of the present year's prosperity, I will pass on to other matters:—Firstly with a regard to a subject which lies at the very core of our Industry, I mean the cultivation of long stapled cotton in India. We have observed with satisfaction that the Local Government as well as the Supreme Government have, of late years, recognized its importance and are devoting considerable attention to it. To the experimental farms previously existing in this Presidency, additions have been made in Dharwar and Khandeish, the two most important Cotton Districts, and we are most hopeful that the experiments in these places will prove of the highest advantage, as they are carried on under suitable conditions of soil and climate. Previous experiments with American and Egyptian seeds did not prove successful; and for some time past, greater attention has been devoted to the selection of the best Indian varieties and the improvement of them by cross-fertilization. This must eventually prove of immense value to the cotton growing Districts, but the greatest success which the Agricultural Department under the guidance of its able and enthusiastic Director, Mr. Lawrence, has achieved, is in Sind where it has been proved beyond question, that Egyptian Cotton can be successfully raised as an irrigation crop. Those who took the trouble to minutely examine the samples of this Sind grown cotton at the recent Bombay Exhibition can not but have been struck with the length and silkiness of its fibre. Those who are best able to judge informed me that within five years, a hundred thousand bales would be available and within ten years three hundred thousand bales. Now, gentlemen, we all know what that means. It will revolutionize the whole Cotton industry. It would enable us to manufacture finer yarn and cloth for which there is an enormous demand in India. It may be said that Europe would out-bid us for this Cotton but who would doubt the capability of a country growing its own Cotton and having a home consuming market, to hold its own against outside competition. For this progress we are greatly indebted to Government, but specially to the Honourable the Revenue Member of Council, Sir James Monteath, who has throughout his term of Office, has persistently and with unabated zeal, prosecuted his plans for the improvement of Cotton and has thus conferred a great boon not only to the Cotton industry, but also to Agriculturists in general. Gentlemen, I may venture to say only a word about the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. I hold no extreme views either as to its utter failure or its unbounded success, I am not one of those who in and out of season run down the Institute declaring it to be a huge failure, incapable of producing properly trained practical men, nor on the other hand, am I one of those who consider the Institute a model of perfection leaving no room for improvement. I believe that the Institution has done a fair amount of good work and if it has not produced many men of the high standard, such an institution with so great an expenditure might be expected to produce, it has yet supplied a large number of men for up-country Mills and small factories. Reference has been made by the Chairman to the lengthy discussion which took place in the Corporation of this City. I preferred to take no part in the discussion as I believed that, owing to its very composition, it was quite incapable to pronounce a correct judgment on the work of a purely technical Institute. But Gentlemen, as it concerns us as employers of labour, it is our duty to give our opinion and assistance which it deserves. It is one of the charges against the Institute that it turns out young men more versed in theory than skilled in practice. It appears to us that there is a degree of truth in the statement, and I would venture to suggest a remedy. The curriculum of the students should include both theory and practice. By practice I do not mean a little handling of tools in a small workshop attached to the Institute, but thorough practice in a well equipped large Factory such as they may eventually hope to be in charge of. There is some truth also in the allegation that engineers and masters of departments are unwilling to take up these students; but if large employers of labour can be got to take a keener personal interest in the students of the Institute this difficulty may easily be overcome. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the Board of Management should have on it, along with experts having technical knowledge, at least a few experienced employers of labour who will both inform as to employers' requirements and also give opportunities to students to obtain practice in their factories and possible eventual employment. I may mention that I have nothing to say against the Board of Trustees who are trying their level best to do good to the Institution nor against the professors who are I know trying hard for the students' good. The above remarks are made simply to assist the Institute in their good work.

SHORT REELING.

Gentlemen, Last year I spoke a little strongly against the impracticable suggestions of the Government Committee with respect to short reeling. Since then we are gratified to find that our voice, feeble though it may appear in comparison with that of the Chamber of Commerce, has gained and that in spite of one-sided recommendations of the Committee, the Government of India have been satisfied and have intimated to us that they do not intend to take any action in the matter. Here is always a tendency in some quarters, instead of gradually moving towards improvement and ultimate perfection, to gain everything at once. They forget that the British law of which we all are so justly proud, lays down a sound principle to the effect that half a dozen guilty persons should escape rather than one innocent be punished. But these people would have the Law altered that half a dozen innocent persons might be punished rather than one culprit escaped. The recommendations of our Chairman who represented us so ably on the Committee was of course according to the former maxim. After what has been said by the Government, I think it would have been wise to have the matter left untouched, but as we all know the Chamber of Commerce with that philanthropic view for which they are too well known are still agitating the question, not in their sphere but before the eyes of the Supreme Government and in the dignified name of the Conference of the Chamber of Commerce. A conference, which other large Commercial Bodies, having probably greater interest in the welfare of the Indians, were precluded from joining. I think their philanthropic motives would be better proved and their energies more appropriately directed, if they turn their attention to the question of Cotton frauds. But circumstances alter cases. It is very easy to follow the Indian proverb which says: "Let me put my fingers in your eye and you can put your finger in my mouth," but we strongly hope, the Government of India will abide by their decision to which they came after due consideration of the opinions they received from all sides. Gentlemen, before I conclude, I may be permitted to refer to some healthy signs of the times. We have the Supreme Government awakened to keen interest in the industries of India manifested by the creation of a Bureau of Commerce and Industry, a step which supplies a long-felt want. The Bureau with such able and experienced officers at its head promises to be of incalculable advantage. Then we have the establishment of the Pusa Institute. Again a number of scholarships have been granted for higher technical studies. Further we see in all the officers, from the highest, a keen desire to learn our wants as evidenced by the several Conferences and Commissions which personally visit the districts concerned and last but not the least, the harmonious working of the Factory Act during the last year. All the questions which are pending are being dealt with in a businesslike and sympathetic manner by all the officers concerned. As we have now a newly appointed young and able Collector, we hope the time and opportunity may be given to become acquainted with our requirements and save the friction which was not infrequent in previous years. Again we may heartily congratulate ourselves on the present pleasing prospect. We have very full Cotton crop, good demand for our yarn in China and for our cloth in India. As I have said all these are healthy signs and let us pray that they may continue. Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report moved by our Chairman.

MR. H. E. E. PROCTOR.

Mr. H. E. E. Proctor said:—In supporting the adoption of the Report for the past year I should like to endorse every word the Chairman has said as to the advisability, not to say necessity, of taking advantage of the present prosperity, to put our Mills on a firmer basis in every way so that when bad times come again we shall be better fitted to meet them than we were in the past. And in this connection I should like to say a few words about the hours of labour, and the installations of electric light which are now getting so common in Bombay. I do not know whether any of you, Gentlemen, have ever worked in a Mill for 12 hours a day, but, if you had, I think you would admit that no man could work longer and do good work. It is asking a great deal too much especially in this climate and yet what are many of our Mill owners doing but putting in electric light and working from 6 in the morning till 8 or 9 o'clock at night. I do not here wish to refer to the practice of working a Mill all night, for in doing so it is necessary to have two shifts in which case a man cannot be asked to work for more than 12 hours, although I do not think it is good policy to work a Mill all night; nor do I wish to refer to those Mills who use electric light to equalise their hours of working all the year to 12 hours; but it seems to me that the system of working with electric light from 6 in the morning to 9 o'clock at night is one which cannot be too strongly condemned. Mention of this was made at our meeting last year, but at that time Mill owners might have had the excuse that owing to the small profit of working, they were obliged to increase the hours of labour in order to prevent their showing a loss, although personally I do not consider that any valid excuse for overworking our operatives, but now that all Mills are doing so well no such excuse can be urged, and I hope this Association will endeavour to do what it can to restrict the working hours to a maximum of 12. To ask our operatives to work longer is nothing more or less than slave driving, and it must have and is having a very serious and bad effect on the physique of those employed. Of course it may be said that the operatives work willingly, and probably they do, because they do not realise the danger to health and they see an immediate gain in the increased wages; but this does not make it any the better, and I feel very strongly that unless Mill owners themselves restrict the hours of labour, Government will step in and impose restrictions which we may find very irksome. Indeed, I would go further and say that if Mill owners continue to work their operatives for 15 hours a day, Government will be obliged to intervene for the protection of the operatives themselves. Now I hope and believe that many of you, gentlemen present, agree with me in this matter, and as we have the remedy in our our own hands, let us put a stop to the pernicious system ourselves instead of compelling Goverment to legislate in the matter. Mr. David has put forward the idea of a Provident fund for our operatives which is in itself an excellent proposal, but it seems to me rather a mockery to hold out to them on the one hand the advantages of a provident fund, while in the other hand we are undermining their health and constitution by over working them. As regards inoculation, I think the Chairman's proposal is a very sound one, and I for one would be very glad to support it as much as possible. It appears to be useless to expect any help from Government in this matter. The Chamber addressed them as far back as September 1903 urging the necessity for encouraging inoculation as much as possible, but beyond a formal acknowledgment of the letter, they never even got a reply. We have now had plague with us for over 8 years and inoculation is the only remedy which has proved of any value; All other means have failed, while the evidence in favour of inoculation is overwhelming.

Personally I believe that inoculation is the only prevention and until this is recognised and inoculation resorted to like vaccination for smallpox, we shall never combat the plague successfully. As pointed out in the "Times of India" on Monday, had the people of Bombay all been inoculated nearly a lakh of lives would have been saved in the past years, and it is amazing that people refuse to use the means of safety which is at their doors. Gentlemen, those of us who have influence, and every Mill owner has it and, who admit the value of inoculation should do their utmost to help it forward, and I hope when the Sub-Committee formulate the scheme referred to by the Chairman you will all heartily co-operate to make it a success.

MR. D. E. WACHA.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha said: Considering, Sir that there is again a tide in the affairs of Mill-owners which is leading them on to fortune, it would, I deem, be not uninstructive if I occupy a few minutes of the time of the meeting in reviewing at this juncture the twofold conditions on which invariably depend the progress and welfare of the cotton industry in India of which our city is the greatest stronghold. As I said once before at this table, the elements, which spell its weal or woe are its own domestic economy, and that external circumstance over which it has no control. Our home trade may be all that we wish for, and yet owing to foreign causes, whether of disturbed politics, strained diplomacy, exchange and so forth, there might be a restriction of production or an abnormal advance in the price of the raw material or a depressed condition of the market with low prices or a combination of these with other minor disturbing influences. Or it may be the converse. The external factors may be most favourable and yet physical abnormalities of diverse descriptions or monetory stringency having the effect of diminished credit and consequent paralysis of ordinary working may be stumbling blocks in the way of smooth prosperity.

WARNING TO INVESTORS.

By a concatenation of causes, the current year seems so far as it has gone, to augur well for our prosperity. The price of the raw staple has been all that is to be wished; the price of the finished products is so far advanced as to leave a fat margin to the manufacturer, be he a spinner or weaver. Not that the sun of prosperity is shining so brightly as to justify our saying that we are reaping profits undreamt of. Unfortunately, that is the delusion which is more or less prevailing, not only in the industrial circle, but in the share market. And I think, Sir, this is the proper place and occasion, to dispel the illusion and warn investors from once more burning their fingers. That with returning properity there should be a moderate rise, commensurate with profits is intelligible. But when we find that the quotations of many a concern are far and above their intrinsic worth, it is evident that an unhealthy condition prevails which it is our duty to counteract. The fever of speculation in mill shares in the past has been the cause of much tribulation and distress and I take, Sir, this opportunity to warn all bona fide investors to desist from entering into speculative transactions not justified by facts. Even the profits which mills are making at present are liable to undergo diminution, in the not improbable event—as experience has taught us—of a deficient monsoon.

THE PRODUCTION.

As far as production is concerned, it would be found, taking the official return for the nine months ending December, Bombay had not crept up either to the totals of 1902 (31·50 crore lbs.) or that of 1903 (32·03 crore lbs.). The total registered was only 30·93 crore lbs. These statistics clearly show how far we had a leeway to make up to the one of December last. Of course, Sir, I agree with you in what you said in your opening speech, that there is not at present a single spindle idle. Let us hope this favourable condition will continue. But the meeting will, I am sure, agree with me that when we are talking of production and prosperity we should not fail to take into consideration recent facts. Indeed, there is so much loose talk of an unverified character in connection with this matter that it is but right the public ought to be well informed. That the future industrial progress will for years to come be more in the direction of weaving rather than spinning cannot be gainsaid. Speaking as an Indian it is to be devoutly wished that progress may so far be consummated to enable millowners at the end of another decade to diminish at least twenty-five per cent. of goods imported from Lancashire. There is great scope for the production of medium shirtings and I hopefully look forward to the day which may witness the consummation just referred to.

SKILLED LABOUR.

But, Mr. Chairman, you have again raised your cry as to the paucity of skilled labour. I have my grave doubts with all deference to your opinion, as to this cry. The Indian mill operative is what his environments have made him. The illiterate or semi-illiterate youth of to-day may become a practised and some what skilled operative twenty years hence. But what could you expect from him beyond this? What steps, may I ask, have the Millowners taken to improve the labour required by them? Admitting for argument's sake the fact as alleged of the scarcity of skilled labour, what action has been taken to induce such an abundance of supply as should meet our requirements. We are all apt to cry out at an evil, but what practical action and enterprise do we put forth to remedy it? I cannot help, Sir, remarking in this place that in some respects Bombay Millowners seem to lag woefully behind in discharging their obvious duty. For years together they have similarly cried about improving the staple of divers grades of cotton. But have they ever taken any concerted action in the matter? Have they ever raised their little finger to remedy the growing evil? Of what use is crying like the cartman in the fable and appealing to Hercules, when both duty and interest demand that they should put their own shoulders to the wheel? As far as the operatives are concerned-education is a first necessity. Secondly, I believe that for skilled men wages commensurate with skill are essential. But they are neither here nor there. Lastly, I repeat what I have said in this room half a dozen times that you will never be able to keep in the front rank of your industry till you have made a salutary change in the physical condition of the operative. That condition imperatively demands a working day of ten hours. I repeat I am a strong believer in shorter hours. Industrial physiology demands it; but industrial avarice is too rampant to see the good of it till one day it will kill the goose which lays the golden egg. In this connection, Sir, it is far better that Millowners should introduce reforms spontaneously which for want of that spontaniety may be enforced by the Legislature. The labour question will certainly be the future vexing problem for Millowners, and the sooner they begin to solve that problem, the better both for themselves and labour.

THE PROVIDENT FUND.

Speaking generally on some of the points which the Chairman has touched, I may say, as regards the proposed Provident Fund, that if it is to be instituted on a practical basis, then the mill companie should combine to have a separate Association. It is the only way to carry out the beneficent purpose methodically and on a scientific basis. For my part I should welcome any practical suggestion. I have therefore no objection to a small Committee threshing out the question and making a report recommending some reasonable scheme. As to inoculation, whatever its prophylactic virtues may be, and there is a difference of opinion on the point. I must say that the way in which the Health Officer seems bent on booming it is foredoomed to failure. His practical sagacity, I am sorry to say, is in no way commensurate with his zeal. I am convinced from observation that any coercive or semi-coercive measure will only lead to mischief. Neither this bizarre experiment of giving a bait. No bait however tempting will induce the illiterate, the superstitious and the exceedingly suspicious mass, to voluntarily offer itself to inoculation. And, I, for one deprecate this latest boom which is attempted in this direction. It must prove as abortive as scores of other so called remedial measures to prevent the plague. Lastly, there is one more topic on domestic affairs to which I would briefly allude in reply both to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman's observations on the Victoria Technical Institute. Letting alone the criticism, interested and disinterested which has appeared in the Press and which was heard in the hall of the Corporation, I may say that all are agreed, even the Board of Trustees, that its sphere of utility should be expanded. But the rub is there. Institutions are cribbed by reason of their limited resources. And the Technical Institute is no exception to the general rule. Again, the present Trustees have had to deal with the legacy of some of the present members of the Board who had had the active management in their hand. It greatly hampered progress. And it is a fact that in spite of it, great progess has been achieved; but I do not at all agree with the Deputy Chairman that even when his so called experts are on the Board, they will be able to do much. This question of "experts" is just on the brain of many not quite conversant with the constitution of the Institution. It is in my opinion hollow cant.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Coming to foreign or external affairs, I think it was Mr. S. M. Moses, as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, who observed at its General Meeting the other day, that it was time the Indian Government now paid its earnest attention to placing the Eastern exchange on a stable basis. All merchants and manufacturers trading to the East are agreed on this point. For they have all been hard hit in the past. It is only for the last few months that silver has not fluctuated so violently and has kept somewhat steady. I am one of those who would not appeal to the Government in this matter, for I do not believe in the permanence and soundness of a Currency which is artificially propped up by the State exchange; if it is to be stable at all, should be stable on national lines. My belief is that there are causes transpiring now which will lead to a closer parity between silver and gold without any interference by the State. It may be taken for granted that the Indian Government will continue to coin regularly about four and a half to five crores per annum. That demand for silver will be a steady one. Next, there is every chance of the opening up of the interior of China. The close of the present war in the Far East is likely to see a slow but steady economic revolution of beneficent character in China. As trade develops and exports are stimulated, the demand for silver must necessarily be great. China will need all the cheap silver that the world can give it to build its railways and start new industries. Moreover correspondence is still going on between the United States and the Chinese Government in reference to the Indemnity. Lastly, the Mexican Government has for the present ceased the coinage of private silver at its mints. All these are signs for a steady rise in the white metal. Moreover, we cannot forget the world's growing production of gold. The record of last year was 65 millions sterling. Should the world's mines produce more year after year, there is every probability of cheap gold. And it is superfluous to state that in proportion to that cheapness the value of silver must rise. It may be that I am taking a sanguine estimate of the future better prospects of silver. I am prepared to stand corrected. But taking a survey of the situation in all the aspects presented to us to-day, I cannot help entertaining the belief that silver must sooner or later come into closer parity with gold. Such a natural transition is far more to be preferred than any State managed currency, even for China. With these observations I support the resolution.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said that instead of talking of their prosperity at season and out of season, it would be better if the Association devoted their time, energy and zeal to the development of their industry by providing against rainy days and to the improvement of the health of their operatives by providing sanitary dwellings for them and by imparting education to them. Another important matter to which the Association should now direct their attention was to represent once more to the Gover ment of India to abolish the excise duty. This duty had been imposed upon India, at the shouting of Lancashire people and at the time when there was a large deficit in the treasury of the Government of India. Now that the Indian treasury was overflowing with a heavy surplus, the Association should agitate and see that the duty was abolished. Mr. Petit did not think the provident fund scheme would prove a workable one, although it was a very good one and had his entire support.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia was in entire sympathy with Mr. Proctor with regard to the overworking of mill hands. He believed the sooner something was done to check the overworking of operatives, the better it would be for the mill industry. He also agreed with Mr. Proctor in his remarks regarding inoculation. But according to his information the better part of the Europeans and the native fought shy of inoculation and unless they set an example, nothing could be done for ignorant operatives. With regard to the excise duty Mr. Wadia said that he was in favour of its abolition provided the import duty was allowed to continue. But if the import duty was also abolished along with the excise duty, then he would not have any change in the present position.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey was in favour of working mill-hands with electric light. He protested against the proposal to ask Government to interfere with regard to the internal management of their mills.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji said that while on one hand they were trying to improve the condition of mill hands by education and by provident funds, they were, on the other, starting electric installations to kill them. He thought Government should be asked to fix the hours of work by legislation.

After some further discussion the resolution for the adoption of the report was put to the vote and carried.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, seconded by Mr. Herbert R. Greaves it was resolved that Mr. Sassoon J. David be re-elected Chairman, and the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1905; and that the Committee for the same period be composed as follows:—Mr Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. Ahmedbhai Hubibbhoy, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Mr Multa-Khatau, Mr. Jamshedji Ardesir Wadia, Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, Mr. Herbert R. Greaves, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. J. F. Bradbury.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

On the motion of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey seconded by Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas it was resolved that the Committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Association, to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of Rs. 3,000, being the Association's donation for the year 1905-06.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Curriembhoy Ebrahim proposed that the Committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Association the sum of Rs. 500 as a contribution towards the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital All Saints' Nursing Fund for the year 1905. This was seconded by Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Proctor seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee was re-elected Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1905, on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

HARBIN.

(Concluded from page 4).

If, therefore, it is a part of the Japanese plan of campaign to occupy Harbin—and one cannot imagine so important a place being left out of the programme—the Russians will scarcely be able to have a say in the matter.

To any one unconversant with the Russian character, such a state of affairs, as existed in the city up till quite recently would seem impossible. Apparently, from the moment that it was decided to make Harbin the autocratic and official capital of Manchuria, everything continued to be carried out as though it was already a Russian colony being developed. No question, seemingly, ever arose as to what might perchance result from another big Russian disaster, and the possibility of terms of peace being discussed, on the lines of the complete evacuation of Manchuria. Even at the beginning of February, after the defeat of Gripenberg at Sandiapou, and when everything was indicating that great events were imminent, building operations were still being actively continued, as though the war were in another part of the world, and architects and builders were continuously arriving from St. Petersburg and Moscow to take in hand important contracts. Meanwhile, houses, even at exorbitant rentals were unobtainable, the "hotels," if the filthy places where one could sometimes obtain a small room for 12s. a night can be so-called, were full to overflowing; in the business quarter, even the Hebraic dealers were rubbing their hands and smiling complacently at the extremely satisfactory state of affairs, for big fortunes have been made in Harbin during the past year; it was a regular gold-mine for the camp-sutlers. Everyday life, and one must also add pleasure continued uninterruptedly, and I must regretfully mention that there appeared to be more hard drinking here than at any other place all along the line. In the streets elegantly dressed ladies, with golden hair and doubtful reputation were to be seen everywhere driving or walking and more often than not accompanied by some military friend in smart uniform. The cafes-concerts with which the city for its size, was well provided the circus and other places of amusement so dear to the Russian officer's heart were nightly packed and the restaurants were doing a roaring trade for were not the Japanese nearly 400 miles away and was not the mighty Russian army in between? The spacious buffet of the magnificent "Nouvel Art" Railway station was always crowded from morning till night and often all night also, as many officers passing through on their way to Mukden made use of it as a temporary sleeping apartment. Here the so-called "news" in the special editions of the Harbin papers was always eagerly discussed. But it was generally all empty talk, and the man with the most stentoria voice and authoritative manner gained the greatest credence for no one knew what was really taking place at the front; and all this time whilst the champagne corks were popping merrily, inexorable Fate, in the shape of Oyama was unflinchingly carrying through the marvellous strategy which was destined to bring about the greatest military debacle the world has ever witnessed.

THE G. T. HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions in aid of the Nursing fund.

	Rs.
Mr Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal	2000
Bombay Port Trust	200
The Hon Mr J L Jenkins, I C S	150
Messrs W and A Graham and Co	100
Messrs Mackinon Mackenezi and Co	100
Honkong Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs Wallace and Co.	100
The Bombay Company Limited	100
Chartered Bank of India and China	100
P & O Steam Navigation Company	100
National Bank of India	100
Messrs W B Green and Co	100
Native Clerks of Killick Nixon and Co	68
Proprietors "Times of India"	50
Nippon Yessum Kaishae	50
Sir Dinshaw M Petit	50
Bombay Tramway Co Limited	50
Mr F A Reddie	50
Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co	50
Colonel Burke I M S	50
Messrs Phipson and Co	50
Messrs Ralli Brothers	50
Messrs Finley Muir and Co.	50
Standard Oil Company of New York	50
Messrs Volkart Brothers	50
The Hon Mr Justice Chandavarkar	25
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	25
Comptoir E Compte D Paris	25
Messrs Gill and Co.	25
Messrs Ostermayer and Co	25
Messrs Spinner and Co.	25
Messrs Furdunji Framji and Sons	20
Messrs Latham and Co.	20
Bombay Persian Steam Navigation Co	15
Messrs Macropolo and Co	10
Messrs Manekji Cowasji Patel	10
Mr V Khimjee	5

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justic Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesrday.

RE RATTONSEY DEROO.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent applied for the usual interim order which was granted.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY HASSANALI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE USUF BIN RASHID.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for postponement of the hearing of an application for an interim order on the ground that his client had not had time to reply to the affidavit made with the object of opposing the application. Mr. Davar, for a creditor, said he had no objection to the matter being postponed till the next Court day, but he strongly objected to any protection being given to the insolvent. He was a large importer of Persian and Arab horses, and did a large business in Bombay for a number of years. He imported about a hundred horses every year, and after selling them went to Arabia. Last year he went away to Arabia, leaving certain debts unpaid. This year he brought to Bombay a few horses, and that in the name of a pauper nephew. He had sold some of the horses, and as soon as he recovered his outstandings, there was a fear of his leaving the jurisdiction of the Court. His lordship postponed the matter for a fortnight without protection.

HAJI ALI MAHOMED ABU.

Mr. Bahadurjee, for a creditor F. E. Beum, applied that his client's costs of the application for the adjudication of the insolvent should be directed to come out of the estate of the insolvent. His lordship granted the application.

RE BHAGWANDAS JETHABHAI.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of two of the creditors, opposed the application of the insolvent for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, stated that Mr. Justice Russell had dismissed the insolvent's petition last year. Since then the insolvent had tried to settle with his creditors, but the opposing creditors now tried to put obstacles in his way. His lordship refused the application with costs.

RE HARISCHANDRA BHATAVDEKAR.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was given two months' extension of his interim order.

RE POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIVALLA.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE WELLINGTON WEAVER.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE ABDUL LATIFF ABDUL WAHED.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices.

RE MAHOMED YUSUF TYEBALI.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for a creditor, and on an arrangement come to, his lordship allowed the hearing to stand over for two months.

RE KANJI HIRJI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule "nisi" for withdrawal of the insolvent's petition till after the vacation. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had not been able to serve some of his creditors, who were away from Bombay. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Oodhowjee Ludha Bhansali; Keroo Dhondu and another; Dhanji Kalianji Sha; Balkrishna Sadashiv; and Gulam Husen Mahomedali Dawoodi.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

PLAGUE continues making havoc here, writes an Ahmedabad correspondent though the heat is great at present the temperature having varied from 105 to 109 degrees during the last four days. Almost all streets and localities are now infected with the disease and from 30 to 20 plague cases and from 20 to 15 deaths are occurring daily. Colonel J. W. Anderson I. M. S. our Civil Surgeon and D. E. Kalkhusro P. Mulla, the special plague officer, are taking stringent measures to combat the epidemic.

Mr. C. W. Stndson I. C. S. Collector of Kaira having been relieved on Tuesday by Mr. Hatch I. C. S., left Kaira for Bombay en route to England.

An evening party was given to Dr. N. C. Mody on Wednesday last by the officers and the Staff of No. 2 Division B.B. and C. I. Ry. at the Railway Mechanics' Institute which was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The gathering was a large one.

On the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Mody they were enthusiastically greeted by the assemblage. Mr. Sievwright D. T. S. read the address, and in asking him to accept the presents highly eulogised the services rendered by Dr. Mody in and out of season for the last nine years.

Dr. Mody in acknowledgment made a suitable reply thanking the Railway officers the Staff and friends for their appreciation of his humble services and for the superb present of a gold bracelet to Mrs. Mody.

Mr. Sievwright then presented the address which was encased in a silver casket and a gold bracelet to Mrs. Mody.

Through the exertion and active interest of Mr. Tydd, Mr. D'Bretton, Mr. Parr, Mr. Morris and Mr. Dhunjishaw Pestonji Engineer the party was a most successful one, and great credit is due to them for their kind attention to visitors.

It has given us great pleasure that Government have been pleased to recognise the long and disinterested services rendered by Dr. N. C. Mody in connection with plague inspection at the Railway Station.

Dr. S. F. Ghandhy L. M. and S. Asst. Surgeon Behchardass Dispensary, has been nominated by the Government as Municipal Commissioner in place of Dr. B. H. Nanavaty who is transferred to Surat as Civil Surgeon.

I regret to announce the death of Rao Bahadur Motilall Lalbhoy, Municipal President, which took place on Tuesday.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

The following is a summary of the special reports on the situation in the Gujarat District for the week ending 1st April:—

Ahmedabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Sanand Taluka and of wheat and barely continues in parts of Parantij Taluka. Sowing of jowari in progress in parts of Sanand Taluka and of bajri and maize in parts of Parantij Taluka. One test work in the Viramgam Taluka was closed on the 31st March 1905. Price of bajri varying from 24lbs. at Dhandhuka to 31 lbs. at Modasa and of jowari from 25 lbs. at Dhandhuka to 32 lbs. at Daskroi.

Kaira.—Harvesting of wheat, barley and rabi crops completed in Kapadvanj and Mehmadabad Talukas, nearly over in Matar and Thasra Talukas and continues in parts of Anand and Nadiad Talukas. Jowari and minor and garden crops being irrigated in parts of Anand and Nadiad Talukas. Sowing of Sandhia jowari continues in parts of Matar, Mehmadabad, Borsad and Nadiad Talukas. Fruit crop promising in Thasra Taluka. Fodder-supply scanty in parts of Nadiad and Borsad Talukas and its importation continues. Measures for the improvement of water-supply in progress in Matar and Thasra Talukas. The increase in the number on works is due to contraction of demand for field labour as the harvesting season is coming to a close. Price of bajri 27 lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No change in the agricultural situation. The numbers seeking relief on test works increasing.

Broach.—Standing crop of cotton in fair condition in parts of Jambusar Taluka. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Anklesvar and Jambusar Talukas. Cattle in fair condition except in a few villages of Jambusar Taluka and Hansot Petha. Prices of food-grains stationary. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers and town population fair. Sufficient field and other miscellaneous labour available for the present. Distresses apprehended in the south west portion of Hansot petha and a test work will be opened in that tract.

The special report for Surat has been discontinued as no distress is apprehended in that district.

The statement of the progress of relief measures in the affected tracts, shows 429 persons on test and relief works with 158 defendants and 79 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief in 56 villages.

Cools, Refreshes, Invigorates.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared from the CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

Do not accept substitutes—Worthless imitations made from cheap lemon juice—but insist upon having ROSE'S in the well-known bottle embossed with the lime-fruit.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING CO.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, presiding. The adoption of the report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last, was moved by the Chairman, who said:—"I have to draw your special attention to the cloth account to the credit of which stand Rs. 1,63,000 in this year, while to the same item we find credited in 1903, Rs. 3,24,000. This shows a decided fall in the custom of our cloth to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 or more. This is the result of the unfair treatment we have received at the hands of Government by levying a customs duty on all goods coming from Kathiawad side and passing the Viramgam Station. It is even indirectly admitted by the Government by a letter to us from the Customs Commissioner that we have been unjustly taxed twice over, while the two departments of Government are fighting as to who should give up the hold of this extra taxation we the Company are made to suffer to the extent of about Rs. 12,000, to Rs. 15,000 a year. We made our representation first to the Collector of Customs, who remained silent over the matter for about six months. We then approached His Excellency the Governor in Council, who hesitated to decide the question unless we put before him the reply received from the subordinate Officers. Soon after we received this reply we receive a reply as stated above from the Customs Commissioner, who referred us to the Political Agent at Wadhwan. The latter officer considered the attitude taken by the Customs Commissioner a false one and found himself unable to do anything in the matter, unless the Government was moved. There was no other way but again to approach the Government and we have done so by our petition of the 27th February. We have not yet received any reply to that."

The directors' report was then adopted. It stated: The Company has made a net profit of Rs. 27,726-10-1 which when added to the balance of last year, Rs. 5,088-0-9 leaves for disbursement Rs. 32,814-10-10. A new boiler was supplied by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for Rs. 8,000. The suit filed by Mr Purshotam Vishram in the High Court of Bombay against the Company and the Agents, for a share in the commission, has been under a consent decree dismissed as against the Company. The directors recommended to appropriate the balance of profit as follows:—To pay dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share Rs. 9,150, to carry to the depreciation fund account Rs. 21,000, to bonus account Rs. 500 to balance to be carried over next year's account Rs 2,164-10-10, and Rs. 32,814-10-10.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share was declared. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar and Mr. Dayalji Jethabhai are re-elected directors and Messrs H. Sooderdas and N. K. Pochaji were appointed auditors.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

The thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the share holders of this Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Nowrojee P. Cama presiding, in the absence of the Chairman of the board. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last was adopted:—

It will be seen from the balance-sheet that the amount to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 3,04,840-4-10, including Rs. 9,305-1-11 brought forward from last year's account. This result the directors consider to be satisfactory. Deducting from the above sum Rs. 48,000 paid as an ad interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share for the half year ended on the 30th June 1904, there remained Rs. 2,56,840-4-10 from which your directors have set aside the following sums:—Deterioration of machinery account Rs. 1,00,000, fire insurance fund account Rs. 15,000, electric light installation account Rs. 11,290-4-10, sprinklers account Rs. 13,833-15-5, Reserve fund account Rs. 10,000, renewals of buildings and godowns account Rs. 15,000, total Rs. 1,65,124-4-3. From the available balance of Rs. 91,716-0-7, the directors recommend appropriating as under:—Dividend for the second half year ended 31st December 1904 at Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 50 per half share making for the whole year Rs. 160 equal to 16 per cent per annum Rs. 80,000, bonus to the employees of the Company Rs. 5,000, balance to be carried forward to the account of 1905 Rs. 6,716-0-7, total Rs. 91,716-0-7.

A dividend for the second half year ending the 31st December last at Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 50 per half share, making for the whole year Rs. 160 equal to 15 per cent per annum was declared. Messrs. Narottam Morarji Gocaldas and Bhaishankar Nanabhoy were re-elected directors and the appointment of the latter as such was confirmed, Messrs H. Sooderdas and K. Kirtikar were ~~[illegible]~~ auditors in place of Mr. J. Lalji of the Company.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

The thirty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Lukhmidass Walijee presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was adopted:—

"The audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1904, showing Rs. 84,415-14-5 as loss made during the year which with the previous years makes up a total loss of Rs 3,43,723-3-9. In consideration of the heavy loss which the Company has sustained, the Secretaries and Treasurers have been good enough to give up their commission amounting to Rs. 11,268-0-3 earned by them during the year under report."

The directors think it necessary to bring it to the notice of the shareholders that the Bombay High Court has appointed Messrs. Chutterbhuj Morarji, Lalji Naranji, and Bhugwandass Walljee, receivers of the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., including their business of Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, in a suit filed by Gangabai widow of the late Mr. Gordhandas Sooderdass against Mr. Bhugwandass Waljee and others. The majority of the directors being of opinion that so long as the interests of the Company do not suffer by the management of the Company's affairs by these receivers, it is not advisable for the Company to take steps to get modified the Court's order appointing them receivers, and they have permitted the receivers to manage the Company's affairs reserving to themselves the power of dealing with the question of the continuance of the receivers whenever an occasion for it arise. Though the present times are very favourable to mill industry, the directors regret to state that the receivers of the agent's firm have thought fit to stop the working of the mills, since November last, on the ground that they had been desired by the executors of the late Mr. Gordhandass Sooderdass, late member of the firm of Secretaries and Treasurers, to do so, by declining to advance any more money to the Company. On the directors pointing out the desirability of working the mill in these exceptionally favourable times the receivers have obtained the directions of the Court on the subject, and in pursuance thereof have proposed to finance the Company if the debt of about nine lakhs owing to the Agents' firm was [illegible]ured by a mortgage of the Company's property. Though such a step is considered by the directors unnecessary in view of the fact that the Agents' firm are the only creditors of the Company and that the directors are prepared to undertake not to borrow any money from any other party; the proposal of a mortgage is under the consideration of the directors who are anxious that the mill should take advantage of the present times."

The appointment of Dr. B. H. Dantra as a director was confirmed. Mr. Lukhmidass Walljee and Dr. B. H. Dantra were relected directors. Messrs D. Odhawjee and D. Vithaldass were reappointed auditors. A vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, for having voluntarily given up their commission.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the share holders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon, at 5 p. m., at No. 1 Bruce Lane, Fort, Mr. Goculdas Madhowji presiding. The report of the directors for the two half years ending 30th June and 31st December last was adopted which stated:—"Your mill owing to the late fire of the 29th December 1903 had to be stopped running up to the 16th October 1904. Your directors have now the pleasure to inform you that they had from the said 16th day of October 1904 began to re-start the mill after fully renovating it with the latest type of new machinery. As stated in their previous report your directors during the year under report had built a new weaving shed in your mill and erected therein 208 looms together with all the preparation machinery. The total cost of all the abovenamed machinery and the new buildings of the spinning and weaving sheds was of Rs. 5,65,554-14-2. During the period your mill had been installed with the new plant of electric light and also with sprinklers installation and they are now ready for use. Your directors are glad to inform you that notwithstanding the entire stoppage of your mills for the period of ten months during the year under report your Company has made a profit of Rs. 13,341-11-10 which they think is highly satisfactory. The credit balance of the profit and loss account on the 31st December 1904 stands at Rs. 97,908-5-4 which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—To pay a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of Rs. 40 per share on the 2,400 fully paid up shares Rs. 96,000; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 1,908-5-4; total Rs. 97,908-5-4."

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40. per share was declared. Mr. Jamnadass Goculdass was re-elected a director and Mr. Nusserwanji B. Tachukra was re-appointed an auditor.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A MUSEUM FOR BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator" says:—For a city like Bombay a well-equipped museum is a prime necessity. And we think it would be a very appropriate memorial of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who are among the most travelled personages of their years. But the promoters of this memorial museum would do well to obtain support chiefly from the prosperous, industrial and mercantile communities of Bombay. The funds thus obtained together with the liberal subsidy likely to be given by the Government of Bombay, and such of our citizens as can afford to help, ought to suffice for the purpose. Let the promoters look sharp, however, lest imperial Simla swamp our local scheme.

THE BOMBAY AND OTHER PROTEST MEETINGS.

The Allahabad meeting to protest against Lord Curzon's policy and Convocation speech, says the "Indian Spectator," practically endorsed the resolutions passed at Calcutta and Madras. The Bombay meeting must be congratulated on the independence of judgment shown by its organisers in refusing to follow the precedent of the other cities in all its details. The Bombay publicists thought it inexpedient on the present occasion to condemn the general policy of Lord Curzon's administration; they also thought it unprofitable or unnecessary to send a copy of the resolution formally to the Secretary of State. We do not propose to discuss who were the wiser—the Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad publicists, or their Bombay brethren: the question may best be discussed among themselves. If Bombay is in the minority, it may be remembered as the history of every progressive movement shows that very often the minority are in the right and the majority in the wrong. The Bombay resolution protested not against alleged aspersions cast on the Indian national character but upon the character and motives of the public men of the country and upon the traditional "standards" of life and conduct of the people of this country. This is a nearer approach to accuracy.

RECENT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The "Gujerati" observes: The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, who was Chairman of the Standing Committee during the past year, has retired and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji been elected in his stead. Although as Chairman of the Industrial Exhibition Committee, he had very onerous and exacting duties to perform, he never neglected his duties as Chairman of the Standing Committee. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas has, we are glad given satisfaction to his colleagues, and it is permissible to hope that his work as a Corporator will entitle him in the fulness of time to occupy the presidential chair of the Corporation with the approbation of his colleagues. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji is one of the active members of the Corporation, who has taken considerable interest in sanitary questions, and we have no doubt he will keep up the traditions of the Standing Committee. Mr. James Macdonald has retired after occupying the presidential chair of the Corporation for seventeen months. He is one of the few Englishmen, who have taken considerable interest in municipal affairs instead of advancing all sorts of selfish and flimsy pretexts for holding aloof from civic affairs, and his colleagues have suitably recognised his zeal and devotion on more than one occasion.

THE DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.

The "Indian Spectator" discourses: The earthquake in Northern India has been a hundred times more distructive than we here knew a week ago. It may not be an exaggerated estimate to put down the loss of life directly and indirectly due to the calamity at 15,000. The accounts of suffering received from the scene of the disaster, especially Kangra, Dharmsala and Palampur, are harrowing enough: the actuality must be still more so, as we may easily conceive. A vast amount of money will be needed to succour the surviving sufferers and set them up in life again. The difficulty of dealing with the situation is intensified by the nature and position of the locality where relief has to be provided. We may trust Sir Charles Rivaz's Government to do whatever lies in the power of Government to do. The Viceroy has suggested the opening of a relief fund, and himself subscribed Rs. 10,000. The calamity has evoked world-wide sympathy, and messages have been received from South Africa and New Zealand and Paris—not to say the King-Emperor and the Prince and Princess of Wales. One philanthropist from far has subscribed £2,000 and another Rs. 5,000. If the Panjabis organise the fund without delay, the response to their appeal will be quick and handsome.

PROTEST MEETINGS.

[illegible] said that Lord Curzon has openly attacked the Scriptures or Sacred writings of the Hindus, the Parsis and the Mahomedans. We leave our [illegible] friends to themselves to settle their accounts with His Excellency. We are directly concerned with our own co-religionists the Mahomedans. The question is has his Excellency in any way attacked the Mahomedan religion? Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan has already pointed out in the course of his Presidential address before the Mahomedan meeting of Saturday last, how Lord Curzon gave to the Mahomedan public of Ahmedabad one of their ancient religions mosques which had been for years past used by the Government itself for official purposes. We do not believe there are many Mahomedans who know that it was his Excellency Lord Curzon that presented a 'Rihal' (a stand for the Holy Koran) worth over Rs. 500 to the historical Juma Musjid at Delhi. So also on the occasion of the great Delhi Durbar of 1903, His Excellency postponed the Durbar for half an hour in order to afford the Mahomedans present there an opportunity to say their 'Ramzan Id" prayers in the above same Musjid. What tender and delicate consideration this for the religious feelings of a people, who to him are perfect aliens in their religious beliefs! Is it possible that a person of such feelings could ever attack the religion of other people? Lord Curzon has shown the highest possible regard that one occupying the dignified position that he does, and one professing the faith he does, can ever show to the Religion of the Holy Prophet. And it is nothing short of wanton ingratitude for any single Mahomedan to stand up in a public meeting and say that, his Excellency has attacked his religion or cast any aspersions on it. Whatever sins might be brought at the door of professing Mahomedans, ingratitude has never been one of them. Indeed, he is not a true Muslim who is guilty of the heinous sin of ingratitude?

If such has been the attitude of Lord Curzon towards Islam and its followers, does it lie in the mouth of a true Mahomedan to say that his Excellency has been guilty of sacrilege in his Convocation utterances? If Mahomedans would only be faithful to their Holy Faith, and true to their national traditions they had most appropriately call him "Ham-i-Islam"—the 'Supporter of Islam."

RUSSIA'S HOARDED GOLD.

WHY IT RESEMBLES MADAME HUMBERT'S SAFE.

MR. LUCIEN WOLF, whose article in the "Times' was the cause of the Russian Finance Minister's invitation to the editor to go to St. Petersburg to see the gold reserve, writes as follows:—

"I should like to be permitted to add a word as to the fitness of the analogy of the Humbert safe which I employed in dealing with the Russian gold reserve, more especially as I see that some of the evening papers, in commenting on M. Kokovtsoff's invitation have fallen into the error of imagining that my illustration implied that the Bank vaults were really empty. So far as my recollection serves me, Mme. Humbert's famous safe always had something in it when a loan was being negotiated, and interested persons were then freely invited to inspect and verify its borrowed contents. Only when further borrowing became impossible was the safe found to be empty. That is my contention with regard to the Russian gold reserve. From the moment that it cannot be kept intact by further borrowing, it must more or less quickly disappear, and when that happens—it seems to be already in sight—a crash will be inevitable.

May I also add that my estimate of 1,900,000,000 roubles was taken from the last official report on the Russian budget, and included, besides the gold in the State Bank, the gold in circulation and the gold on deposit with foreign bankers? This sum is all that Russia has to show for the enormous gold debt she has contracted abroad. The argument that the balance has been employed in developing her resources is not very easy to maintain in view of the present condition of those resources."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 20, 1905.

1. Members have to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.
2. Regimental Order No 2 of yesterday's date is hereby cancelled there will be no Competition for the Presidency Medal on the 23rd instant.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Two youths, residing in the Paris suburb of St. Maur, found on the banks of the Marine a cider cask, belonging to a local restaurant keeper. They got into the cask and started it rolling. It ran further than they anticipated, and finally plunged into the river, whence they were rescued just in time by the owner of the cask.

President Roosevelt is said to be finding relief from politics in translating a Gaelic poem which has never been published. He will issue a volume of his translations soon.

It is not everybody, the Bystander points out, who knows that the son of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is Joseph also. The fact is so; but since the unmistakable desire of the British people is in favour of having one Joe at a time, the younger is always known by his second name of Austen.

To Mr. Lionel Brough, who is the subject of Spy's cartoon in "Vanity Fair" this week, we owe the system of selling newspapers in the streets. True, the majority of the boys deserted with their stock of papers and any small change which they had managed to accumulate. Yet the mischief was done. To Uncle Lal we owe those cries of All the Winners, and Another 'Orrible Murder, which break the tranquility of our afternoons.

The president of the Moscow Economical Society which has recently been deprived by the Czar of the epithet, "Imperial," is, says the "Telegraph's" correspondent, afraid to convene a meeting and announce its punishment lest the members reply by vociferous applause.

King Alfonso enjoys, above all things, personal liberty. He has bargained, says "Truth," to spend a day incognito in Paris, going about like an ordinary tourist hither and thither, on tramway tops, in the underground and in a motor.

Miss Elleh Stone, the American missionary who was captured by brigands in Bulgaria some time ago, has determined to return to that country and again take up the religious work in which she was engaged.

The Rev. S Baring-Gould relates "in Chambers Journal" that an old woman who died lately at Causan for long hoodwinked the coastguard by carrying about a baby. This was actually a bottle or jar of brandy, which she drew off from a hidden receptacle of some smugglers You've; a very quiet child there; I never hear it cry, said one of the guards to her. That may be, replied Nanny; but I warrant you he's got a deal o' spirit in him. And he let her pass.

The microbe-mad people in America have discovered that there is danger in soap where it passes through many hands, as in public lavatories. It is suggested that the Continental plan of employing soap powder in some places be introduced. A small quantity of the powder is drawn from a tap so that the hands of one person washing never come in contact with soap that another has to use.

The West Ham Guardians have appointed a committee to investigate their workhouse drink bill. Last year they spent more upon wine than all the workhouse in Wales, all the northern counties and seven other counties added together, and their beer bill was ten times as much as that of all Scotland.

Professor Stadelman, principal physician of the great hospital at Friedrichshain a suburb of Berlin, in the latest report estimates that between one-quarter and one-third of the diseases afflicting men in the great district in Berlin inhabited by workmen are caused by the improper use of alcohol.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is again going to Paris to pay an official visit to President Loubet. According to the Chronicle's correspondent, his object is to be come King.

The report of an interrupted dog fight reminds a correspondent of Gainsborough's picture. The Dog Fight:—Over twenty years ago, while engaged in investigating into the Three Acres and a Cow allotment system on the Peckforton Castle Estate, Cheshire. I saw that picture in one of the rooms of the castle. It was of the tall panel order in shape, and could only have been painted by one who had witnessed many horrible dog fights. The agony expressed on the face of the boy-owner of the losing dog was painfully contrasted with the exultation of the owner of the winning dog. Both animals were of the cur type, but they were drawn with masterly anatomical skill, and the grouping of all the figures was realistic. Some years afterwards I was again at Peckforton on a similar mission, and expressed a desire to have [illegible] great picture. I was courteously informed that that was impossible, as the picture had been privately sold, owing to the painful effect its presence in the gallery had on Lady Tollemache. I believe the picture is now in the New York gallery of one of the American millionaires but of that I am not certain.

The careful hostess happened casually to follow with her eyes a guest who had just taken a ham sandwich. As he took the first bite she noticed an expression on his face which she had not hitherto associated with the consumption of ham sandwiches, and her glance immediately ceased to be casual. The guest, unconscious of observation, made his way slowly but surely to the fire and with infinite dexterity cast away the ham sandwich. In great agitation, the hostess watched the remaining sandwiches, and with deepening emotion saw another and another guest execute the same manœuvre. She had the rest of the sandwiches removed, and tried to forget them for the time being. Afterwards a searching investigation revealed the awful truth. One of her small children, had abstracted all the ham from the sandwiches, and substituted pieces of an old red flannel garment, carefully trimmed to sandwich size.

It was late at night, and two sad Parisians met in a lonely part of the river-side quays in Paris. Each was sad and pensive; each surmised the other's errand. "You are going to make a whole in the water?" asked one. "I am," was the reply; "my wife has driven me to it." "My case is precisely similar," replied the first; "let us unite in drinking one farewell toast to the world we are about to quit." Arm in arm they adjourned to a neighbouring cabaret, and drank one—two—quite a number of farewell toasts. About five in the morning they returned to the quay, embraced tearfully, and sprang side by side into the water. But one of them, whose name was Gabriel Riancey, found that the water was unpleasantly cold. Accordingly he struck out lustily and gained the bank. Meanwhile a similar idea had occurred to the other, who, being no swimmer, cried lustily for help. Riancey, being of heroic mettle, plunged back into the river, and, with the aid of a passing policeman, saved his fellow-suicide. They related the circumstances to the policeman, who led them to the nearest police station and sent for their wives, who soon arrived with dry clothing and warm reproaches.

Naturally enough the present risings among the peasants in rural Russia are recalling the similar disturbances which took place in rural France in 1789. A German writer recalls the fact that Germany owes one of her finest poems to this eighteenth century Jacquerie. The Chateau de Boncourt, in Champagne, was the property of Adalbert von Chamisso's father, who just before the uprising of the peasants had completely rebuilt it. In most cases the chateaux of the nobility were plundered and burned by the enraged peasants, but that of Boncourt, being so lately built was pulled down and its stones carried off by the rioters piece meal, to be used in building their own houses. Meanwhile the owner and his family fled to Germany, where, after many privations, they finally received a pension from the Prussian Crown and became German subjects. After the second French Restoration Adalbert Chamisso, the poet, undertook a journey to the home of his ancestors, only to find that all traces of it had disappeared. Thereupon he wrote the poem beginning "So stehst du, O Schloss meiner Vater."

MR. ROCKEFELLER has learnt with indignation that the Congregationalists are unwilling to accept his gift. It was made in response to solicitations, and similar gifts had frequently been accepted by this and other religious bodies. While the Congregationalists were arguing as to what course they should adopt, it was intimated to them that Mr. Rockefeller would take steps to withdraw his gift before the formal announcement of its rejection reaches him. They finally decided to accept the grant.

GEN. GALLIENI has just published the names of officers and men who have distinguished themselves during the recent native outbreak in Madagascar. Among the rest is that of a sergeant of the 3rd Senegalese Sharpshooters, whose case will be read with interest by soldiers of all nations. The sergeant and nine men of his squad were shut up in a little wooden chapel, besieged by some hundreds of native Malagasy, whom they held at bay for ten days, when the struggle ended with the death of the last man of the heroic little troop. Thus, though the enemy took the chapel, they took not a single man. Not even a rifle was left to them, each being broken as a man fell, and the last breaking his own with the last effort of his strength.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

There have been few deaths for many years that have excited more profound and widespread regret than the death of Oliver Borthwick, says M AP. His popularity was universal. Gentle, unassuming, hard-working he passed through life without ever saying an unkind thing or doing any single act unworthy of a sweet, modest, fine nature. As you saw this rather tiny young man with delicate features, with a certain pallor that presaged his early death, and watched the respectful bearing he gave to everybody, you might find it hard to realise that he was the heir to one of the greatest newspaper properties in the world, and would one day be one of the great journalistic and political forces of London. His voice was singularly sweet and low; and that curious mixture of deference and self-possession in his manner made him a delightful figure wherever he went.

Born though he was with every advantage, he scorned not to earn his position. While still a youngster of sixteen, he wrote his first article for the "Morning Post," and the moment he had left college, he tied himself to the wheel at the office, and soon became acquainted with all its multiform inner life, all its perplexities and difficulties. At the same time he was to be seen everywhere, and took his full share of all the social existence of London. Probably it was this strenuousness that helped to destroy his young and promising life. Everybody who knows Lord Glenesk will feel for him on this loss of his only son, the heir for whom he was proud to have built an enormous property. There is no use in expending words to try and soothe a grief which must be irreparable.

Though he did not die till he had reached so patriarchal an age as eighty-two, the passing away of John Morris will leave a void in many forms of the life of London. He was not only a great solicitor, but he was a great man of business. He came up to London from South Molton in Devonshire, poor and almost friendless, and he started life in a solicitor's office with apparently no prospects. But his native shrewdness, his tact and his strong will soon pointed him out to Mr. Ashurst, his employer, as one well worth looking after, and in time he became a partner, and finally he was the head of one of the greatest law firms in the world.

Everybody knows the big part which Ashurst, Morris, and Crisp play in the commercial life of London. They have been for years the solicitors above all others who have been engaged in the big financial enterprises of the City, and many great businesses of to-day would not have existed without them. John Morris is especially to be thanked for having introduced the telephone to England. He was one of a dozen who put down a thousand pounds each to take up the then unknown instrument, and so he paved the way for the big place it occupies to-day in our industrial centres. It is all very recent, though this generation may sometimes forget that fact; I remember, myself, being present at the first exhibition of the telephone. It was in Cannon Street, just opposite the station.

It is but a few months since Mr. Morris paid me a visit down in my tiny cottage in Brighton with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ashurst Morris. This mighty force looked very unlike what you would have expected. He was a small man, with very large and very soft brown eyes, and a somewhat thin voice. But he was full of vigour, and showed me with pride a little pamphlet which recorded the proceedings at a feast given to him on his eightieth birthday. He was also full of his extraordinary new system for preserving health and prolonging life. It was, so far as I understood it, a certain method of taking exercise after the Swedish fashion. This splendid octogenarian used to get up at some unearthly hour—it was either five or six o'clock in the morning—then would go through a number of exercises, and then go to bed again and rest for some time. He spoke of this method having done ever so much for him, and he certainly looked wonderfully well, with a fine flush on his cheeks which was wonderful in one of his advanced age. In the end, he appears to have died by accident. He was very intellectual, and he had a very kind heart.

I always cut out everything I find in the papers with regard to the Pope and his poor relations. It is a subject to me of never-ending interest, especially as it shows what a fine, simple, democratic nature the Pope maintains amid the intoxicating grandeur of his exalted position:

The death of a cousin of Pope Pius X has again drawn attention to the anomalous position of some of his family. I need not go into the Roman question, for all the world knows of the mortal feud between the Vatican and the Quirinal, between Pope and King. And still at least two of the former's near relations have sworn to "be faithful to the inseparable good of King and country."

The Pope's only brother is a village postman, and the young man just dead, his cousin, was a police official, both obliged by their oaths in case of the question coming up, to choose the King's part in any dispute with the Vatican.

The Pope's brother Angelo, when Pius X came to the Pontifical throne, wished to resign, and a number of letters passed between the brothers on the subject, but Pius X. would not consent to anything of the kind,

It is your living, he said. If you give it up, what will become of you?

And to such logic Angelo had no answer, as there was no hint in the papal words that he would be looked after by the Church. Thus he continues to give out letters and wear the King's uniform, giving his outward allegiance to the Sovereign whom his brother refuses to acknowledge, and privately praying the latter for forgiveness for betraying him.

That refusal of the Pope to give a fat place to one of his relatives—and he must have plenty of them in a court so sumptuous and so large as that of the Papacy—I call very noble and very touching.

General Linevitch, the old grey wolf of Manchuria who has been nominated successor to General Kuropatkin, entered the army as a young man, and already in 1859 was fighting the warlike Circassians and the wild tribes of Dagestan, who were then led by their prophet and leader Schamyl. General Linevitch afterwards took part in the Crimean war, and was wounded in the left hand and foot. It had been decided to amputate the General's foot, but the wound healed and the operation was not necessary. From that time the old soldier has been lame and cannot get along without a stick., General Linevitch is extremely popular among the Russian soldiers, who simply worship "Papa Linevitch," as they call him. It was Linevitch who organised the Siberian regiments and planned the expedition in Northern Corea. It is a mistake to believe that General Linevitch is an ignorant man, as has been asserted by some papers. He is originally descended from an old Polish family, and is by birth a nobleman, and well educated.

The old General, who is noted for his fiery and energetic nature, is said to have had frequent differences with Kuropatkin and perhaps this is the reason why this trusted and experienced soldier has so long been kept in the background, notwithstanding his brilliant service in Manchuria and China during the Boxer rising, and his great knowledge of warfare in the Far East. In fact, it was General Linevitch who, notwithstanding the awful carnage and disorder attending the disaster of Mukden, brought his army into Tieling almost intact and in good order, whilst the armies under Bildering and Kanlbars were, to a great extent annihilated. Although he has been given the command at the eleventh hour, this aged and experienced soldier may, in some measure, help to retrieve Russia's disasters.

Though of late years the style of fiction of which Jules Verne was the inventor has had many imitators—the pupils, indeed, in many cases, leaving the master far behind—yet it is to be doubted if anyone who felt the thrill of "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea" and "The Mysterious Island" when they first came out will ever admit anyone to the eminence of the great French story-teller. And what a record he has left! Forty years of writing, and two novels every year of that time. How often had he solved the Christmas present for some father or uncle—a new Jules Verne's book was never absent from the season's catalogues; and when midsummer holidays came along, there he was again so full of adventures in strange lands and seas, that home sports were neglected until all that he could tell or show had been disposed of. The elders of a house were always sure of a quiet time from the 'lads' when a fresh Jules Verne story was about.

And this man, who took his young readers off in balloons and submarines, who made a visit to a coral reef or a trip to the moon equally easy and equally believable, makes another triumph for the library arm-chair. Jules Verne's longest and most adventurous journey was a cruise round the Mediterranean in his favourite yacht, and his most exciting experiences are thus described by an interviewer to whom he related them: "He had a horror of killing game and was not far from calling the votaries of Izaak Walton's gentle art barbarians. One or twice, he said on that occasion, 'I was induced to go out with a gun. The first time I nearly killed myself through my awkwardness. The second time I lodged some shot in the hat of a rural constable. I had almost lodged it in his head, which would have brought me to the assize courts; as it was, he brought me before the Correctional Tribunal, and I had to pay a fine. The man who, in his first attempt at marksmanship, narrowly escapes becoming the object of a coroner's inquest,' as they call it in England, and the second time narrowly misses being a homicide, ought not to try again. I didn't. For his work he relied entirely on reference books and his imagination. The something like personal regret which fell over people at the news of his death shows in what healthy and brilliant good stead then stood Jules Verne.

THE REACTION OF JAPAN.

Now that the war in the East is running to its close, we are finding time to think about it. A good many people, as they contemplate the triumph of Japan and its possible results, are filled with something like the feeling which Rosalind in "As you Like It" expressed to Orlando, when that youthful hero had defeated the great bully of the prize ring.

> "Sir, you have wrestled well and overthrown
> More than your enemy."

We are all a little japanned just now. If I turn to one column of my newspaper, I see a long list of books published or republished on Japan. If I look at another, I read a report of a lecture by Baron Suyematsu, before a highly select audience, giving an account of the principles which animate the intellectual aristocracy of Nippon. I learn that the ladies of New York and the officers of the British army are absorbed in studying the noble science of jiu jit-su; and when I go out to dinner I find that the customary dietetic conversation is pleasantly varied by an excursus on the manners of Japan in this particular, and I am exhorted to conform to the exhilarating Japanese custom of breakfasting on an onion and dining on a plate of rice with weak tea.

In any case the victories of Japan, and the successes of this nation in peace and war, have disturbed our conception of things. We have to revise our outlook on the world, and readjust our angle of vision. Ideas which have been traditional for centuries have been rudely shaken. It is long indeed since the nations of the Teutonic, and Celtic and Latin stocks have had even to admit the possibility of rivalry on this planet. We were free to quarrel among ourselves, secure in the conviction that the inferior races could play no more then the part of interested spectators. That they should take a hand in the game seemed almost as unnatural as it must have been to Gulliver when he reached a land where the men drew the carriages and the horses sat inside.

For centuries the East has been falling back before the West. Civilisation, in our haughty conception has had a special and limited meaning. Even Stubbs, that catholic and comprehensive historian, thought that the only peoples whose annals were really worth studying, were those northern races which had grafted the ethics of Christianity on the culture of Greece and the jurisprudence of Rome. That, until the other day, was the orthodox theory of human progress. Liberty, law, education, invention, discovery, all the things of which we are proud, are supposed to trace back ultimately to the union above mentioned. Without them there could be no true civilisation: only a certain mechanical proficiency in material arts, like the decorative work of the Arabs, or some mere fighting instinct, such as that of the Turks or the Mongols. In war or peace, the East could never be more than second best, childish, barbaric.

But the events of the past twelve months give us pause. Here we have to do with a people which has not and never has been, Christianised, Romanised, or Hellenised, and which, apparently, has in its veins no single drop of the white man's blood. And this people has only to set itself to the business to show that in most of the things which we regard as the peculiar products of our European civilisation, it is equal to the best of us. We have grown up in the belief that in this rather vital matter of warfare, no Asiatic or Oriental race could really hold its own with Europeans. We know now that this axiom requires to be modified.

But the Japanese have clearly other qualities besides those of the soldier. Does civilisation mean a high intellectual culture, the deepest feeling for art and beauty, the gift of organisation, the love of order, decorum, discipline and justice? All these qualities and aptitudes the Japanese seem to possess. It was startling for our critics to find that these distant islands had mastered the secrets of colour and workmanship. The show of Japanese objects at the first French Exhibition left upon our artists an impression which is not likely to be effaced. If there had been no Japan, there would have been no Whistler.

It is, however, on the ethical side that this revelation from the Far East is most striking. We of Europe and America have always been able to comfort ourselves with the thought that morality, in its highest sense, was our own especial prerogative. It is the white man's privilege. Yet we are confronted with a non-Christian Eastern people, which is not only brave, but orderly, temperate generous and humane; which is said to have carried self control and self-restraint to a pitch beyond the reckoning of our philosophers and divines; and has developed the loftiest code of honour, patriotism, and devotion to duty. We cherish the memory of a single hero, here and there, like that Switzer of Sempach, who gathered the points of the hostile spears into his breast to make an opening for his comrades. But whole battalions of the common men of Nippon act like that. In the trenches before Port Arthur [illegible] calmly gave the command: "The honourable front rank will throw itself on the enemy's bayonets." The honourable front rank instantly obeyed. They flung themselves upon the spikes, and made a causeway with their writhing bodies over which their companions marched. A regiment of Arnolds von Winkelried! And those who thus outrival the self-immolation of the warrior ascetics and the Ghazis are not soulless or mindless machines, but men of intelligence and sensibility. There must be a good many persons who are asking themselves whether the ethical system which has produced such extraordinary results, is not worth study. The Russians believe in their faith as no other Christian people do, unless it be the Spaniards. And if we look at the recent history of Russia and Spain on the one side and then at Japan on the other, the result is a little disturbing. We remember that at the beginning of the New Era, the Mikado sent a commission of statesmen to study the institutions of Europe and America. The commissioners recommended an adaptation of the British Navy, Prussian finance, American education and so on; but they reported that no reproduction of our religious or ethical systems was worth considering. In these matters, Japan had nothing to learn from the West. Perhaps she may have something to teach.—Sidney Low in the "St. James's Budget."

AN INDIAN SHERLOCK HOLMES.

A Sherlock Holmes of the seventeenth century is unearthed by the "Academy" from the works of Charlevoix, the Jesuit traveller who explored the St Lawrence and the Mississippi. The story is of an Indian who finding that some venison had been stolen from his hut, set out to pursue the thief. He had not gone far before he was heard to inquire from some travellers whom he met whether they had seen a little old white man with a short gun accompanied by a small dog with a little tail. He was asked how he arrived at that description of the marauder, and his answer was—

"The thief I know is a little man by his having made a pile of stones to stand upon in order to reach the venison, that he is an old man I know by his short steps which I have traced over the dead leaves in the wood and that he is a white man I know by his turning out his toes when he walks which an Indian never does. His gun I know to be short by the mark the muzzle made in rubbing the bark of the tree on which it leaned that his dog is small I know by its tracks; and that it has a short tail I discovered by the mark it made in the dust where it was sitting at the time its master was taking down the meat."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	7	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	14	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	30	23	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	32	24	29
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	36	23	51
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	23	19	28
G Mahim and Worli	31	23	32
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals		8	15
Total	172	136	233
Total plague deaths to date	237 533	240,310	
Same date last year	91	81	155

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
23	6

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, April 19.

A depression is entering North-West India. Rain has fallen in Assam, the West Satpuras, the West Deccan and the South Peninsula. Silchar reports 2 inches, Cochin 1 1-2, Cuddalore, and Pambam 1 inch, Gauhati, Trivandrum 1-2 an inch. Rain is probable in Baluchistan, Assam, the South Peninsular and possible in parts of Bengal, the Deccan and Kashmir.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date April	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
17th	91°	75°	...	..

Observations taken at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 19th April.

Stations.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·845	ESE	11	96·5	76·9	49	.....	...	......
Jask	29·895	E	5	87·3	73·2	80	.....	3·83	— 0·44
Muscat	29·880	Calm	2	85·4	79·1	56	.....	...	....
Aden	29·917	SE	9	86·8	78·8	80	.....	...	....
Lahore	29·725	Calm	2	98·9	68·2	43	.....	3·47	— 0·14
Sirsa	29·760	WSW	4	103·3	66·6	40	.....	2·73	+ 0·69
Delhi	29·746	W	6	97·7	73·5	26	.....	3·96	+ 0·74
Agra	29·736	NW	5	100·0	71·9	27	.....	4·15	+ 2·59
Cawnpore	29·741	W	10	100·9	69·7	28	.....	3·97	+ 1·94
Allahabad	29·751	WSW	5	102·6	70·6	35	.....	3·12	+ 1·02
Jhansi	29·787	SSW	3	100·3	73·6	11	.....	1·87	+ 0·13
Jacobabad	29·753	WSW	10	108·8	67·8	45	.....	1·51	+ 0·45
Karachi	29·778	NW	12	90·9	73·2	81	.....	3·31	+ 1·71
Jeypore	29·784	Calm	2	102·2	67·1	28	.....	2·30	+ 0·76
Ajmere	29·829	SW	4	100·4	71·5	29	.....	1·70	+ 0·31
Deesa	29·766	NNE	8	111·1	74·0	25	.....	0·09	— 0·41
Ahmedabad	29·761	NW	2	103·8	76·6	28	.....	0·06	— 0·62
Bhuj	29·792	Calm	8	101·3	71·0	62	.....	0·59	+ 0·08
Jamnagar	29·804	NNW	16	96·0	70·2	87	.....	0·03	— 1·07
Dwarka	29·829	W	11	82·4	74·7	91	.....	0·37	......
Rajkot	29·812	NW	8	103·4	69·8	64	.....	0·00	— 0·51
Bhavnagar Para.	29·794	NW	8	106·1	71·0	45	.....	0·00	— 0·77
Veraval	29·818	NW	11	85·6	69·8	78	.....	0·09	— 0·69
Neemuch	29·804	ENE	7	99·0	65·7	12	.....	0·54	— 0·36
Indore	29·774	E	4	102·6	68·1	35	.....	0·09	— 0·88
Saugor	29·802	SE	5	99·9	75·6	26	.....	1·20	— 1·[illegible]9
Jubbulpore	29·832	SSE	4	99·5	68·6	42	.....	1·36	— 1·23
Hoshangabad	29·813	S	[illegible]	105·1	75·2	37	.....	0·34	— 1·38
Khandwa	29·773	SSW	5	107·7	75·6	3	.....	0·06	— 1·09
Raipur	29·822	SW	5	99·7	71·4	55	.....	3·41	+ 1·14
Nagpur	29·827	SSE	10	105·7	71·6	75	.....	1·20	— 1·65
Amraoti	29·823	SSW	8	103·3	79·5	38	.....	0·21	— 1·90
Akola	29·805	SSE	4	104·7	78·9	14	.....	0·15	— 2·1
Surat	29·[illegible]26	NW	4	105·2	72·5	47	.....	0·47	+ 0·17
Malegaon	29·7[illegible]7	SW	4	105·8	70·5	19	.....	0·01	— 0·94
Bombay	29·813	WSW	11	83·5	76·2	87	.....	0·08	— 0·61
Poona	29·857	SE	7	108·1	70·4	24	.....	0·00	— 1·78
Ahmednagar	29·811	S	9	101·4	...	40	.....	0·00	— 1·99
Aurangabad	29·827	SW	7	105·0	78·2	33	.....	0·00	......
Sholapur	29·835	SE	19	100·7	71·0	64	.....	0·20	— 1·89
Ratnagiri	29·84[illegible]	Calm	9	88·8	75·4	87	.....	0·00	— 0·71
Bijapur	29·875	SE	10	98·4	72·7	76	.....	0·00	— 2·16
Belgaum	29·816	NNW	10	97·3	68·8	4	.....	0·17	— 3·22
Mormugoa	29·826	SSW	8	85·0	78·9	81	.....	0·00	— 1·48
Karwar	29·837	N	4	86·2	76·0	79	.....	0·00	— 2·38
Mangalore	29·833	Calm	4	89·4	79·4	71	.....	0·00	— 3·92
Calicut	29·820	NW	12	90·2	77·2	80	.....	0·06	— 8·29
Cochin	29·817	NE	..	92·3	78·1	86	....	3·40	—10·50
Bangalore	29·885	SSE	12	90·8	60·9	76	....	2·42	— 1·64
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·810	Calm	7	[illegible]	72·7	4[illegible]	.....	0·49	— 2·40
Masulipatam.	29·857	WSW	8	92·1	77·6	78	.....	7·82	+ 0·19
Bellary	29·838	SSE	9	100·0	74·2	54	0·17	1·42	— 1·23
Cuddapa	29·860	WSW	G	102·2	71·7	51	.....	0·68	— 4·88
Madras	29·851	E	6	89·5	75·0	93	0·06	6·68	—11·53
Coimbatore	29·851	N	10	95·9	74·1	72	.....	0·69	— 5·79
Trichinopoly.	29·812	N	6	01·0	75·4	89	0·12	4·05	— 3·82
Nagapatam	29·821	SE	16	86·8	77·0	83	0·68	19·71	—11·80
Colombo	29·835	SE	9	80·5	76·0	93	1·08	16·75	—19·28

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate =Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been somewhat irregular showing a brisk to rapid fall in Sind, Rajputana the Punjab and at Agra, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Raipur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is from ·05 to ·14 in defect of normal in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and at Agra. Elsewhere variations from normal are generally slight. Winds are very variable in [illegible] force has been strong at Bhuj and Jamnagar and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 12° in defect of normal at Veraval, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Sholapur, Bijapur, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and 5° to 6° in excess at Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad and Deesa; minimum 5° to 8° in defect at Sirsa, Jaipur, Bhavnagar Para, Nagpur, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Cochin, Caddapah and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Deesa and Ahmedabad and the lowest 65° at Poona and Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Colombo, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cochin, Calicut, Mormugao, Jubbulpore, Karachi and Jacobabad.

Rain.—Cochin reports about an inch and three quarters, and Nagpur, Amraoti, Bijapur, Belgaum, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam light to moderate showers.

Weather.—A depression seems to exist somewhere in the neighbourhood of Jacobabad and weather in Sind is cloudy and unsettled. Local scattered showers are likely in the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 18th April 1905.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches 29·791
Temperature of the Air ....degrees 81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 76·9
Dew Point .... 75·2
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =1)... 0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees 87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m. .... 76·2
General Directions of wind* ..SSW, WNW, W, WNW.
Momement of Wind in 24 hours............miles 165
* From midnight to midnight.

ACHWAL, V. B.,
Government Observatory.

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.

We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Kowald, of Mannum, So. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayers."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

POLICE LINGUISTS.

ACQUIRING YIDDISH VIA HEBREW AND GERMAN.

Thirty policemen sat in one of the rooms of St. Jude's Schools, in Commercial-road, Spitalfields, poring over a German primer, and catechising each other on the subtleties of the Teuton language. They had responded to the call which has gone forth from Scotland Yard for men to learn the Yiddish language in order to deal the better with the teeming foreign population of the East-end of London.

In its oral form Yiddish is a corruption of the German language, possessing no grammar and idiomatic to the last degree. "It dates," said Prediger C.T. Lipshytz, "from the time that the Jews, driven out of Spain, settled in Germany. Those who in later years emigrated to Russia and Poland carried the old German language with them, and in course of time it got corrupted by the indroduction of Russian and Polish words. French words in a corrupted form have also crept in, and here in Whitechapel the German Nein is being gradually dropped and the English No used instead. Written in Hebrew characters it is the medium of communication of nine-tenths of the Jews of the world."

BY WAY OF GERMAN.

This explains, therefore, why the East-end policemen are approaching Yiddish by way of German. The class has a total member-hip of 50 at present but others have expressed a desire to join. The teacher is a lady. There was some misunderstanding about Friday's lesson, as the teacher did not put in an appearance. The men, however, spent a fairly profitable hour, in questioning each other on the knowledge acquired since the previous lesson. "The first stages," said one of the men, "are rather tedious, but we are all determined to get a grounding of the language, and later on we are going to a Yiddish class" An inspector said the men were making very good progress.

INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS ONLY.

Besides the class in German, there is a class in Yiddish for inspectors and sergeants. It meets at the headquarters of the Barbican Mission to the Jews in Whitechapel-road. It is under the superintendence of Mr. Lipshytz, the director of the mission, and the teacher is Mr. Bergmann, of the London City Mission. The suggestion for the formation of the class really emanated from Mr. Bergmann, who gives his services free; and Mr. Lipshytz makes everything as comfortable as possible for the bi-linguists.

Twelve inspectors and sergeants on an average, said Mr. Lipshytz, are present. The class meets twice a week on Tuesday and Friday, and the lesson extends to two hours. Some of the men are getting quite proficient in Yiddish, and could at least understand a conversation in the language. It is very important, I think, that the members of the police force who are stationed in the East-end should have a knowledge of Yiddish, in order that they may understand the people with whom they come in contact. Yiddish-speaking policemen would also be of advantage to the Jews themselves.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS MADE.

The inspector and sergeants are not only being taught to speak Yiddish, but to write and read it in Hebrew characters. They are, therefore, being instructed in Hebrew as well as German, and it speaks well for the intelligence of the force that they have made such good progress, considering that the class has been open only two months.

The Home Secretary's statement that a hundred men had acquired a knowledge of the language is perhaps a little too sanguine, but close upon that number are certainly hard at work, and within a year they may be expected to know the jargon as well as most of the Jews themselves.

Yiddish is not the only foreign language spoken in the Metropolitan Police Force. There is one man at Scotland-yard, who can speak French, German, and Italian as fluently as English, and several know one at least of those languages. Quite a number of men, as well as officers in the force, have been to India as soldiers, and can talk Hindustani almost as well as a native. Even Chinese is known to more than one member of the force.

"FORTY THIEVES."

WOMEN ADMIRERS OF A CONDEMNED BAND.

The trial, at Amiens, of Jacob and his band, has ended in the conviction and severe punishment of no fewer than thirty-three of these dangerous criminals. Jacob and his head man, Bour, have received life sentences, while the minimum sentence pronounced on the others is [illegible] years' imprisonment.

Since his [illegible] to have received innumerable letters from French women, declaring in the warmest terms, their admiration of his courage. One fair correspondent wrote that, though she belonged to another social rank, she [illegible] understood his theories of life. She added that her heart went out to him [illegible] adored him. Jacob has replied to all these tender missives, but is unlikely to meet the writers, as he will probably be transported to the penal settlement at Cayenne (French Guiana).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 8th April 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 8th April 1905—GIPR system...	2,04,306	8,65,417	1,995	11,08,71
IMR do ...	54,076	87,818	586	1,42,479
Total......	2,94,232	9,53,235	2,581	12,51,198
Actuals for corresponding week ending 9th April 1904—GIPR system...	2,33,196	8,48,361	4,100	10,91,657
IMR do ...	61,33[illegible]	1,20,299	353	1,81,982
Total......	3,10,626	9,68,660	4,453	12,73,639
Increase or Decrease... GIPR	+ 1,110	+17,056	— 1,104	+17,062
Increase or Decrease... IMR...	— 7,254	—32,481	+ 232	—39,503

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ending 1st April, 1905, on 501·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,35,000	2,35,000	4,000	3,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	218	466	7	741
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	15,97,061	29,08,958	41,899	45,47,918
Total for 10 weeks.	17,32,061	31,43,958	45,899	49,21,918
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,33,800	2,32,911	3,128	3,72,839
Per mile of Ry. do.	271	462	6	739
Total to corresponding date do. ...	16,14,994	27,95,112	56,789	44,66,895

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,161
Do to date .... „ 4,55,023

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st April 1905, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week............	4,000	20,000	......	24,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	142	......	170
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	55,775	2,57,092	565	3,13,432
Total for 13 weeks...	59,775	2,77,092	565	3,37,432
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,667	16,673	40	20,380
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	118	.....	144
Total to corresponding date do.	45,250	2,43,777	1,350	2,90,377

Increase for the week............ Rs. 3,620
Do. to date............ „ 47,055

A mountaineering accident has just happened near Elwas, in the Canton Vaud, which should impress upon tourists the great danger of attempting anything in the way of Alpine climbing until the melting of the snows renders avalanches less frequent. A party of gentlemen, of whom one was M. Bounet, had climbed to the Rocher du Midi, at a height of rather more than 6,000 feet. M. Bounet had entered a ravine, when suddenly an avalanche swept down upon him from above, carrying him with it into a a deep abyss, where, after two days' search, nothing had been seen of the body on Tuesday night. The rest of the party, though on the brink, had not actually entered the ravine, and so escaped.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering [illegible], and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con-"sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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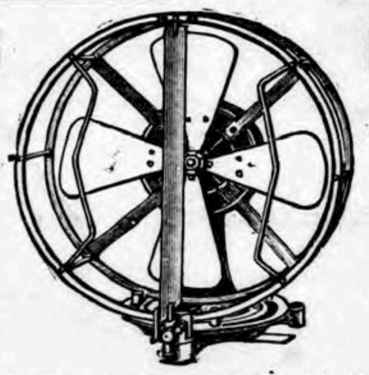

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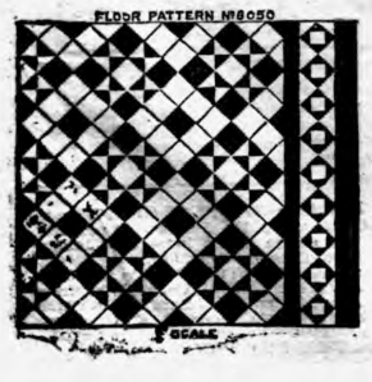

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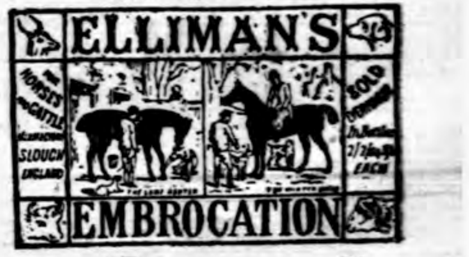

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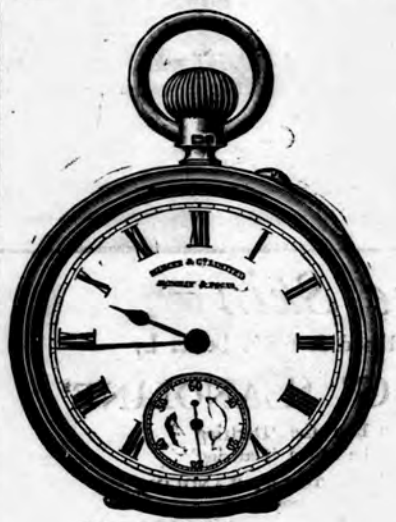

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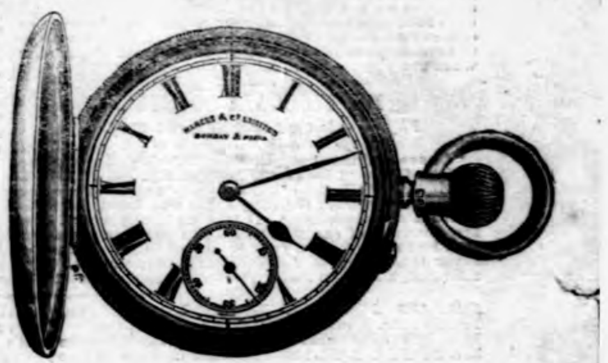

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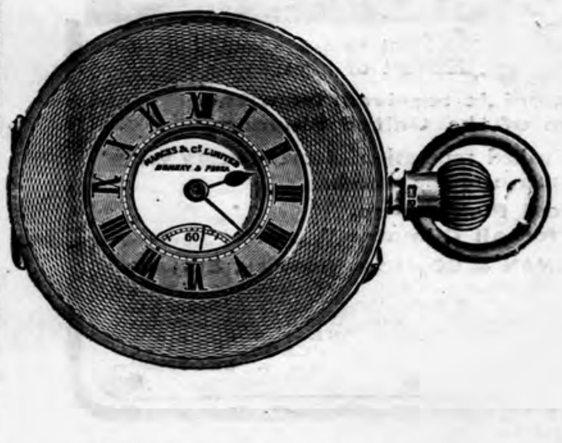

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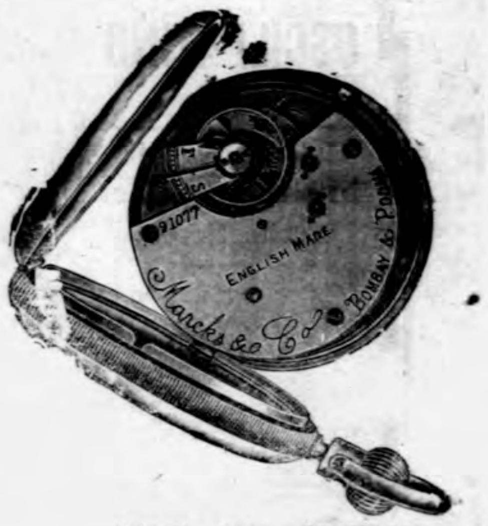

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